

Fig 1A

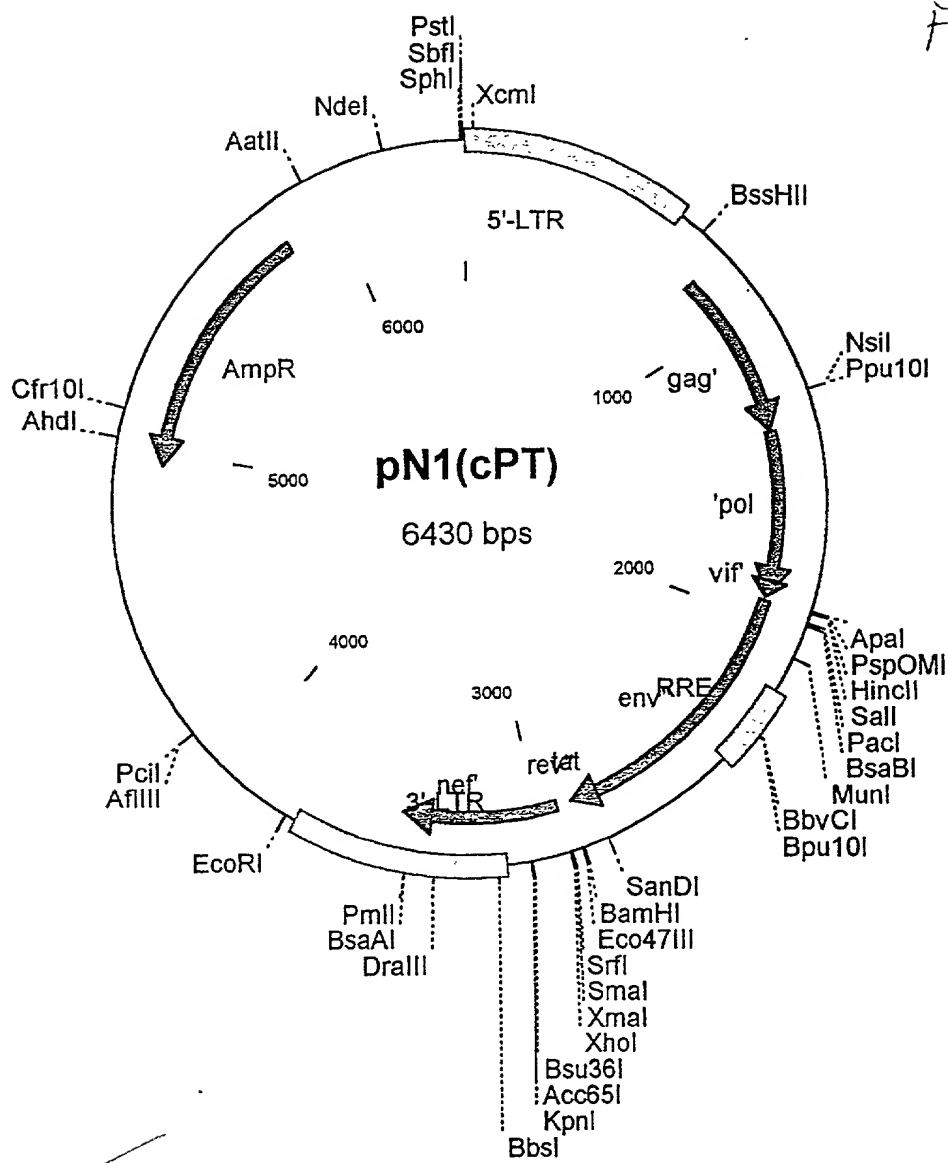


Fig 1B

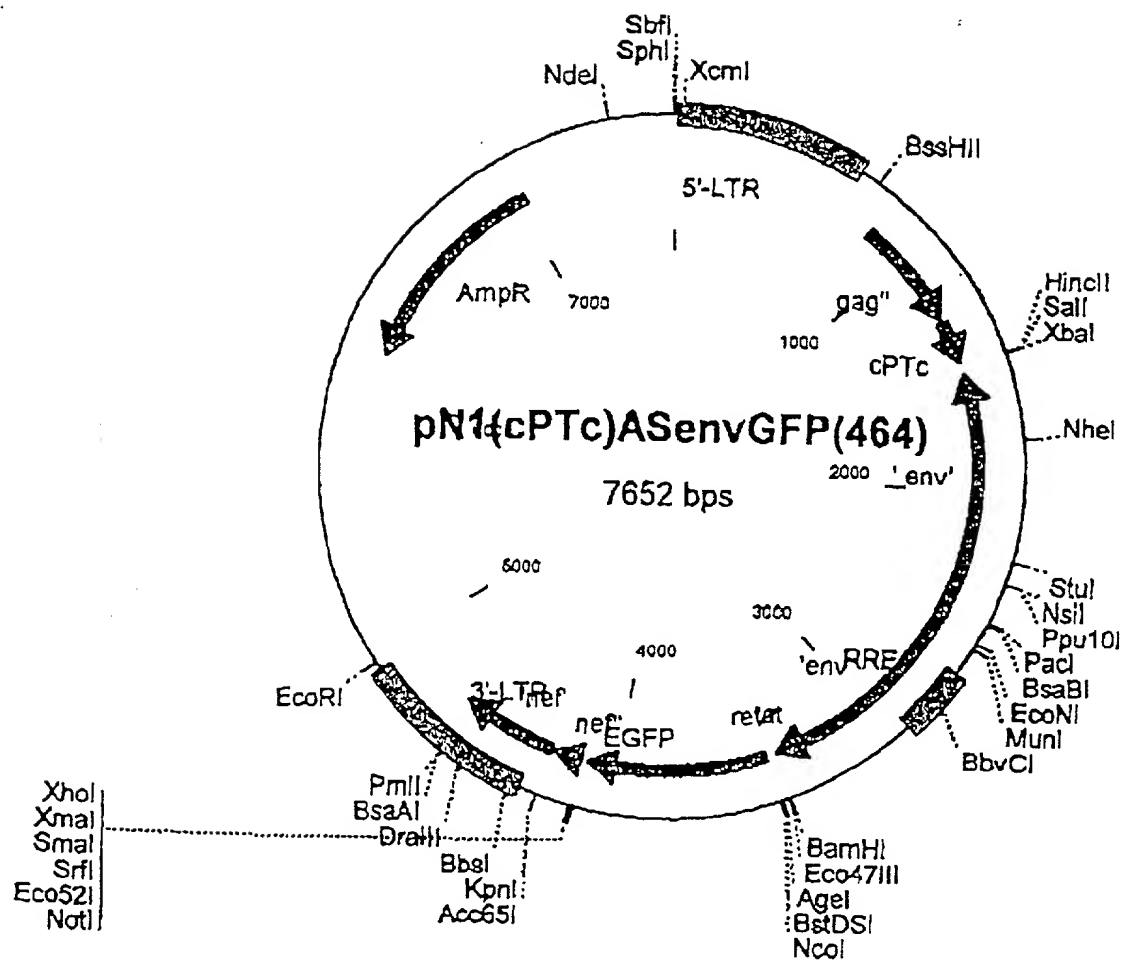


Fig 1C

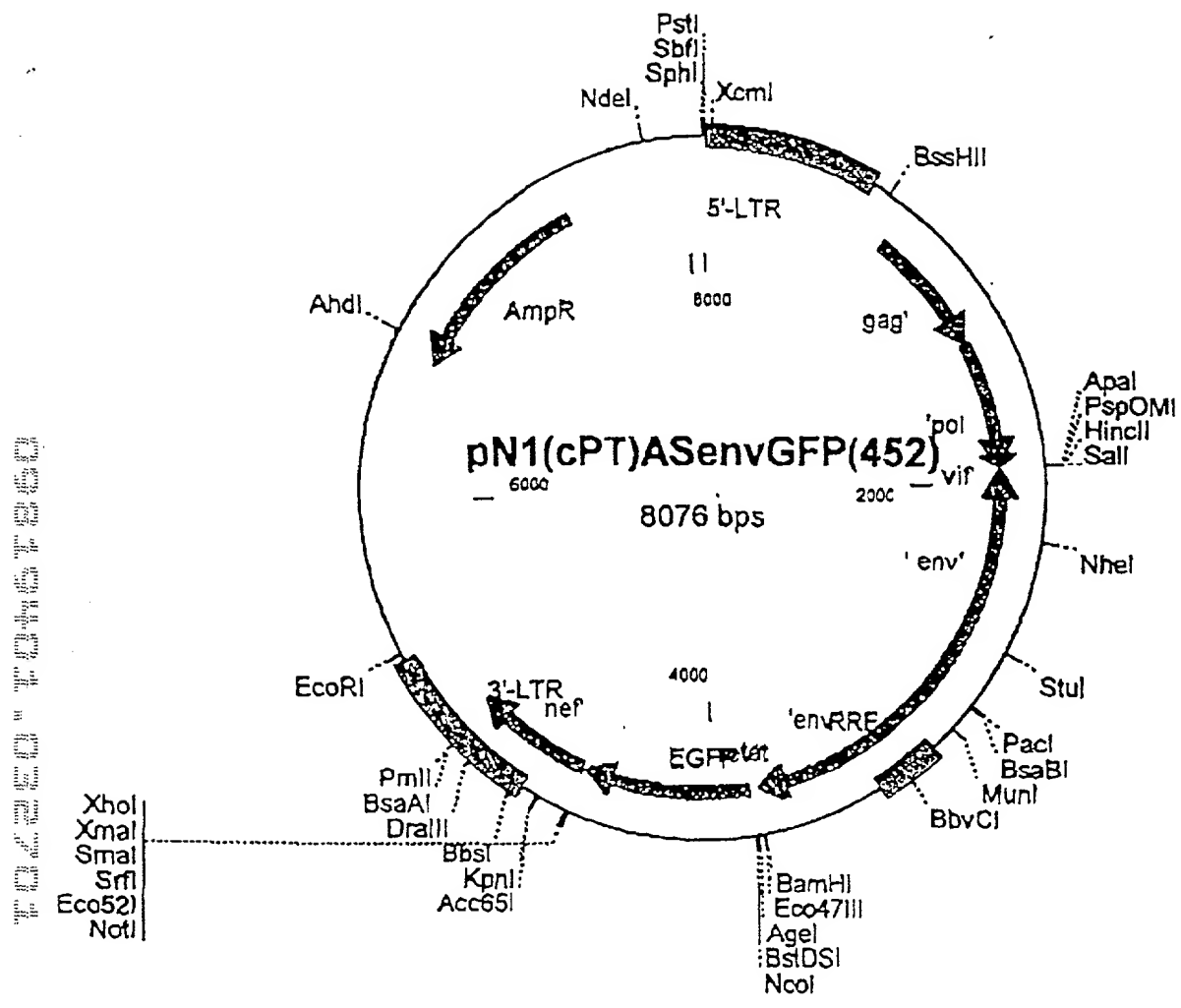
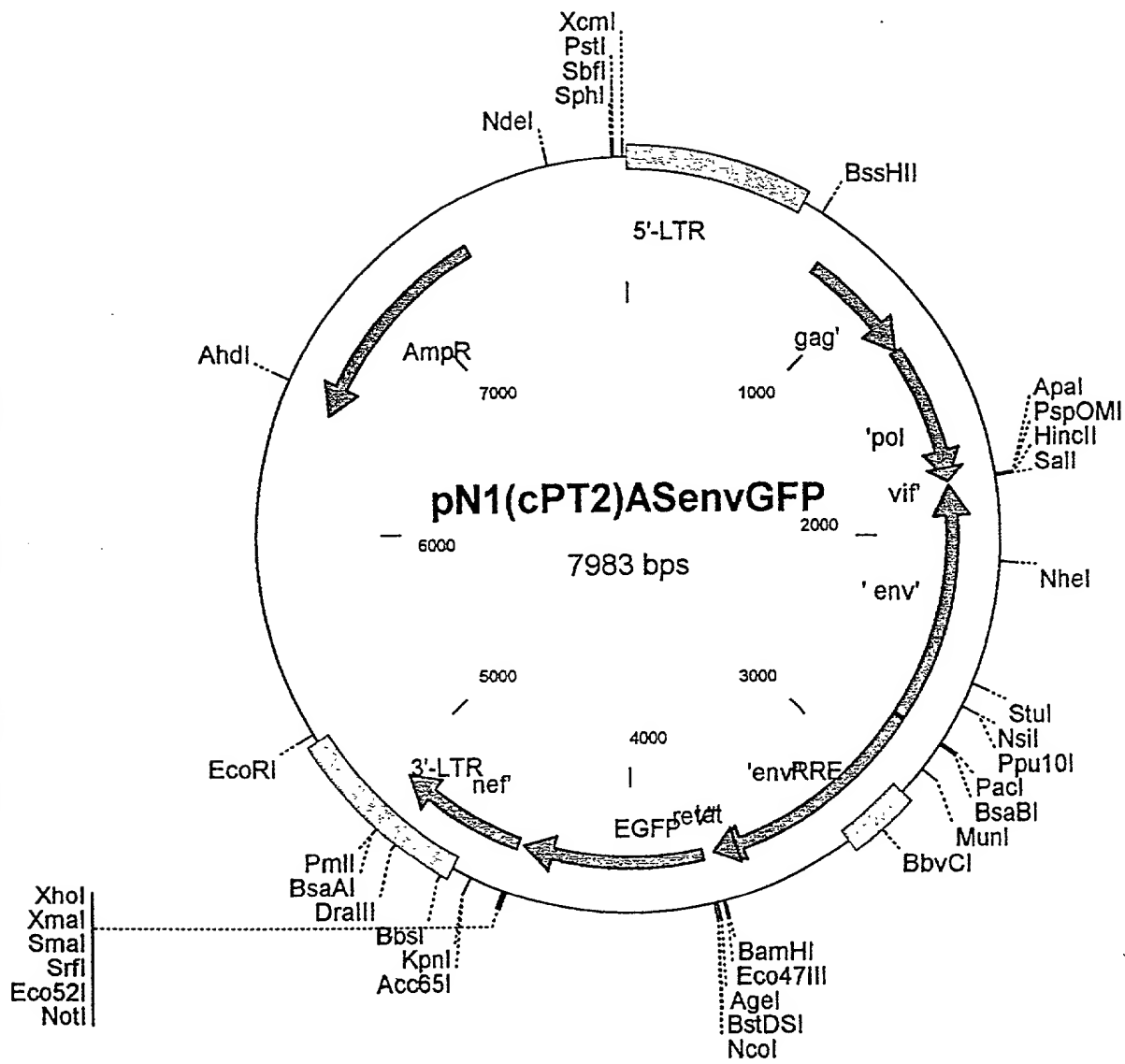


Fig 1 I



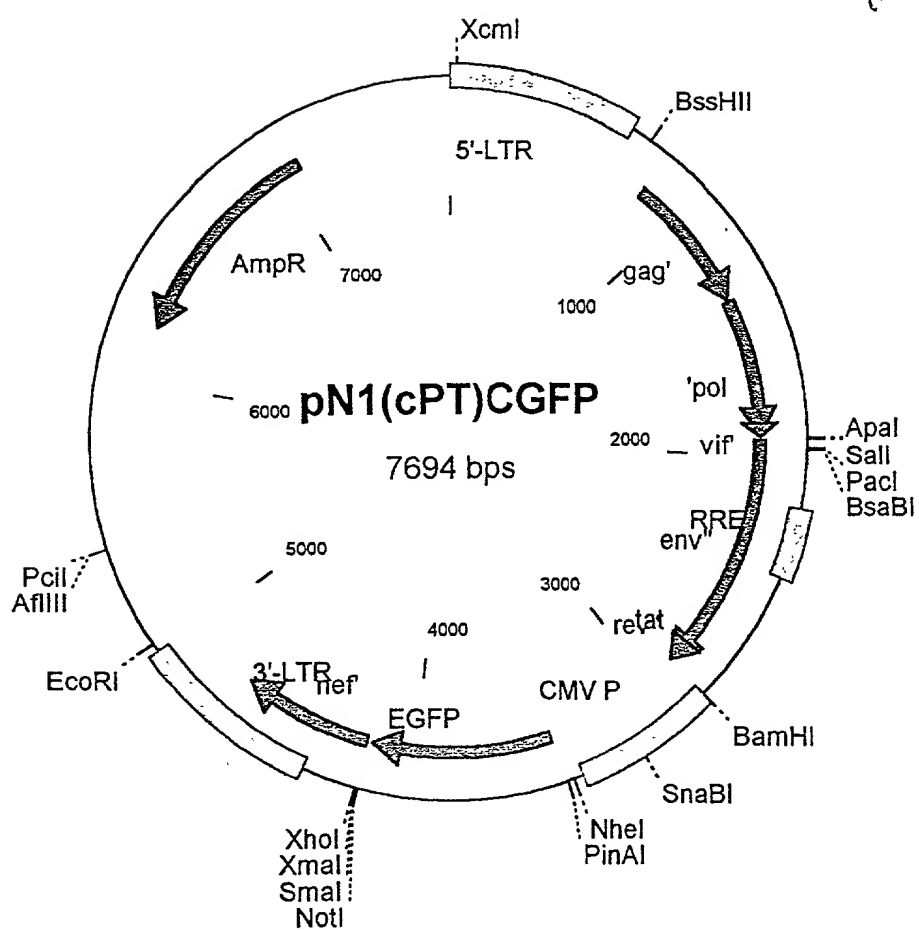


Fig 1F

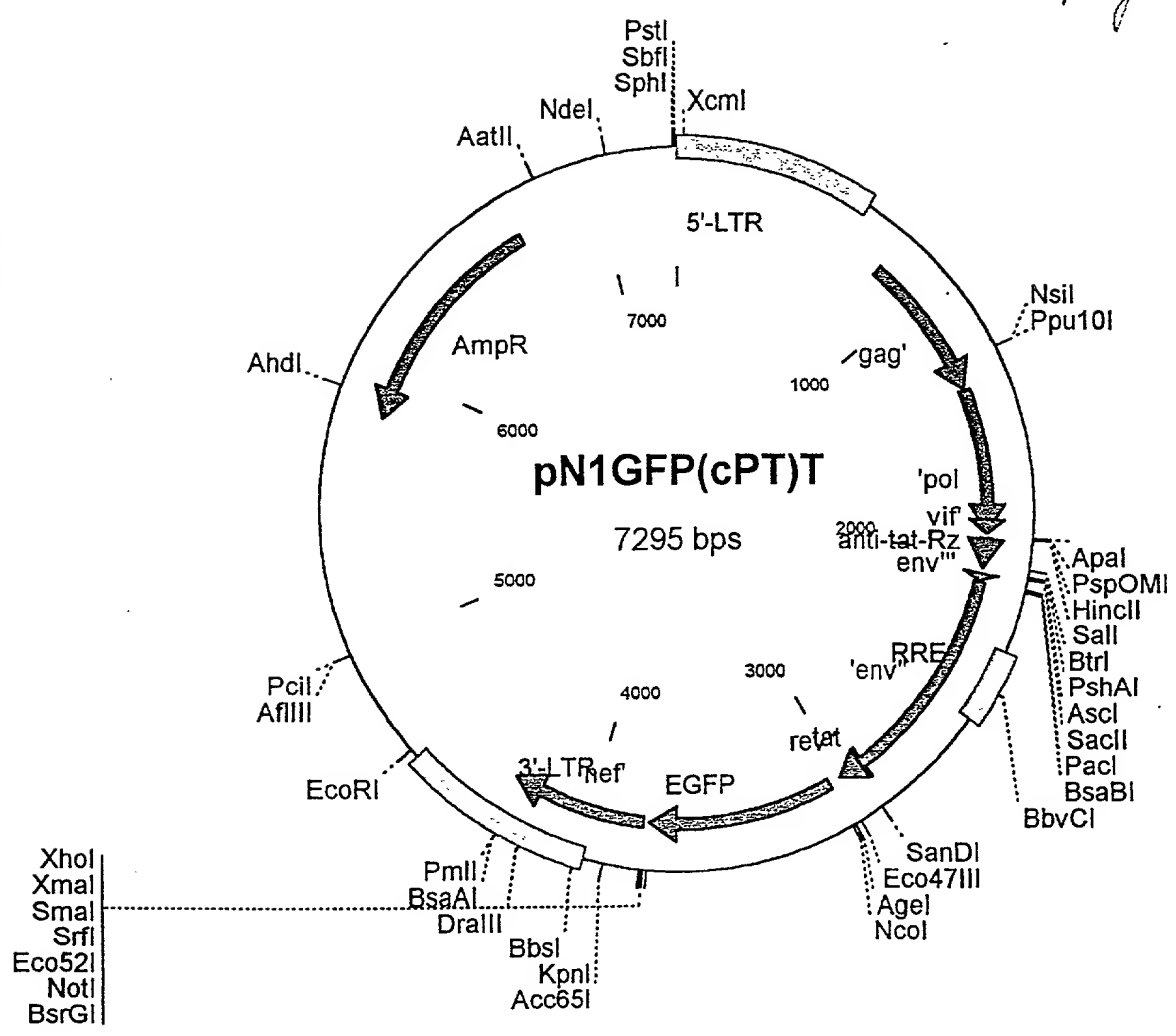


Fig 16

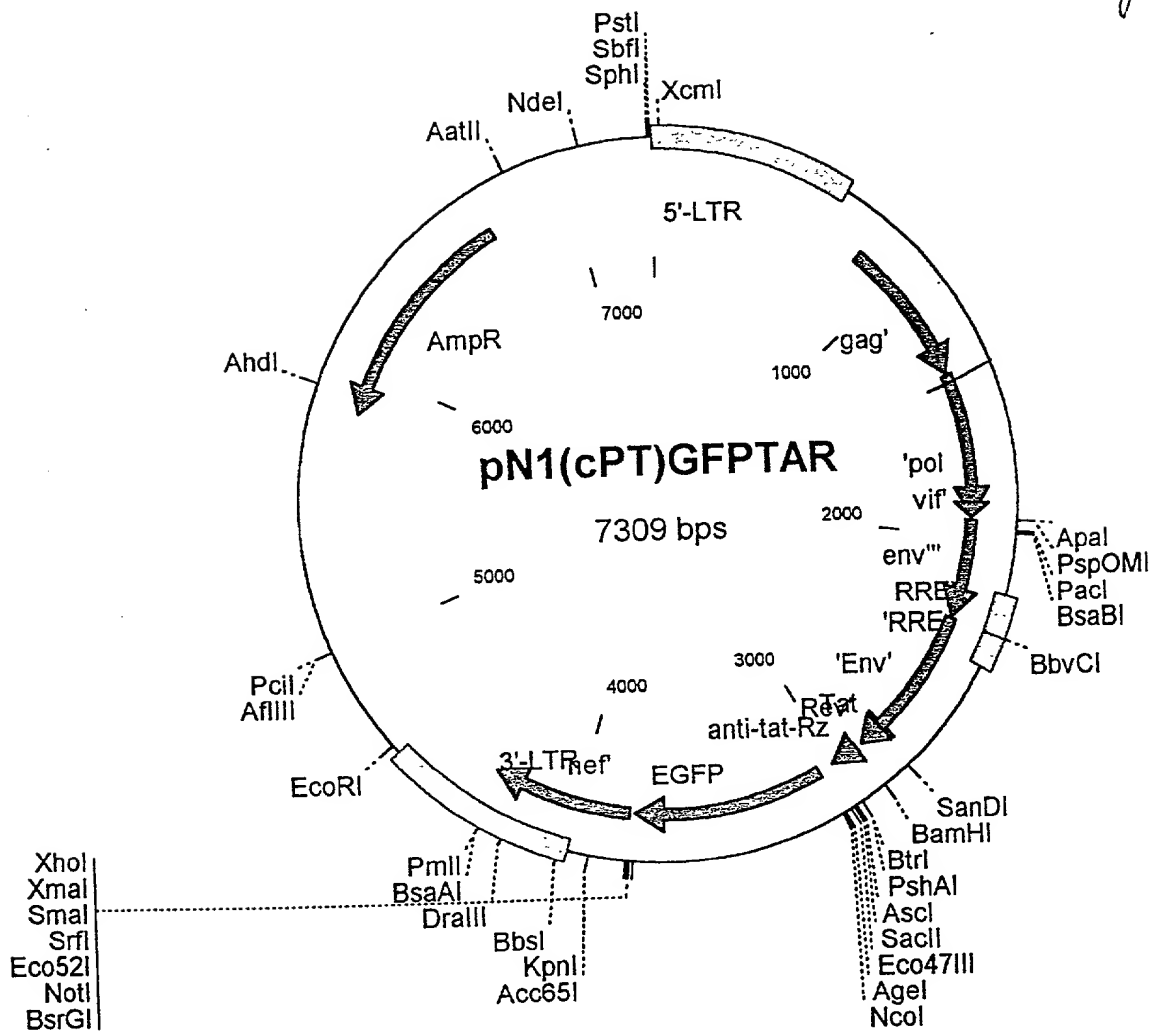


Fig 1H

7421 bps

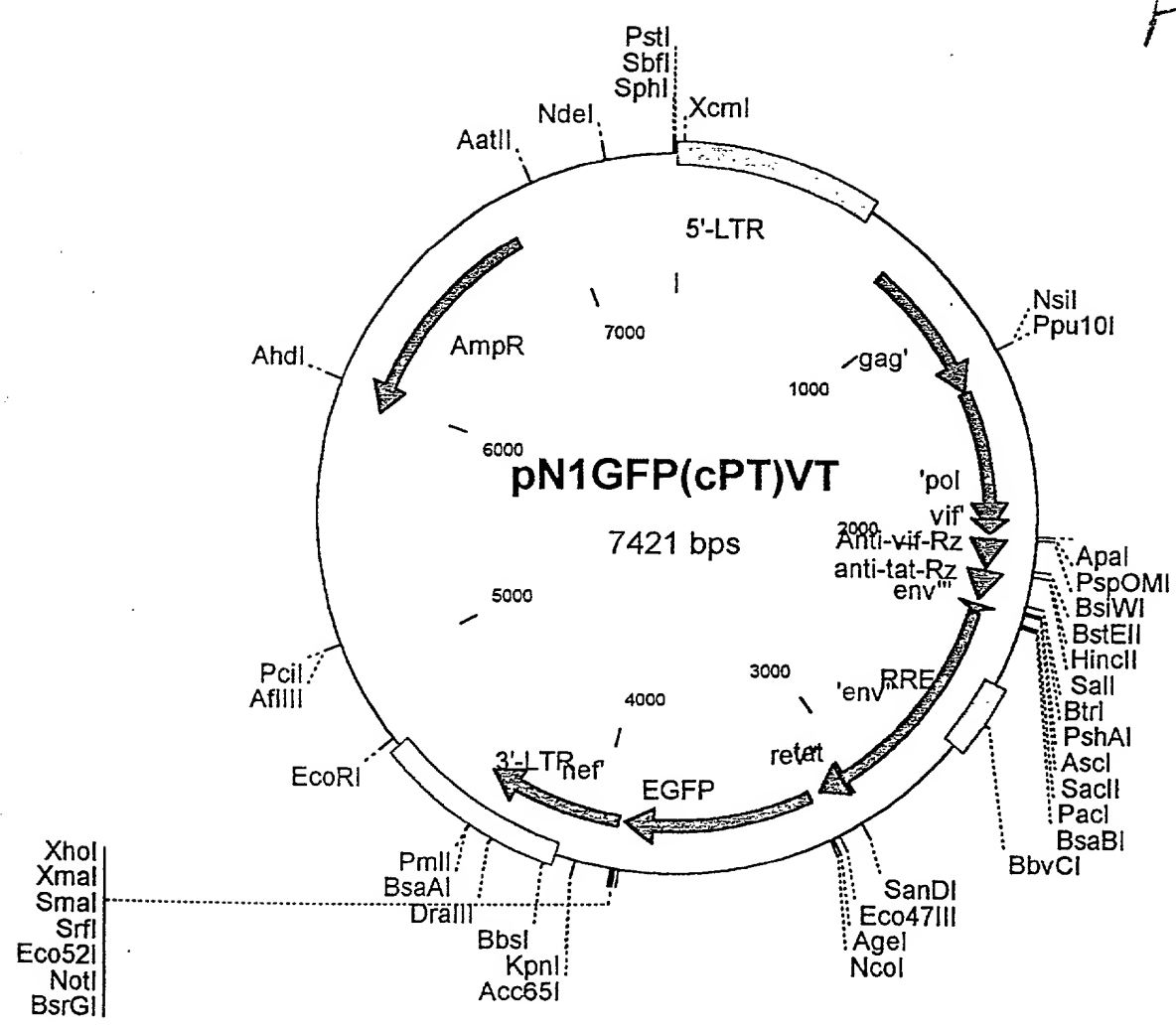


Fig 1I

104266766

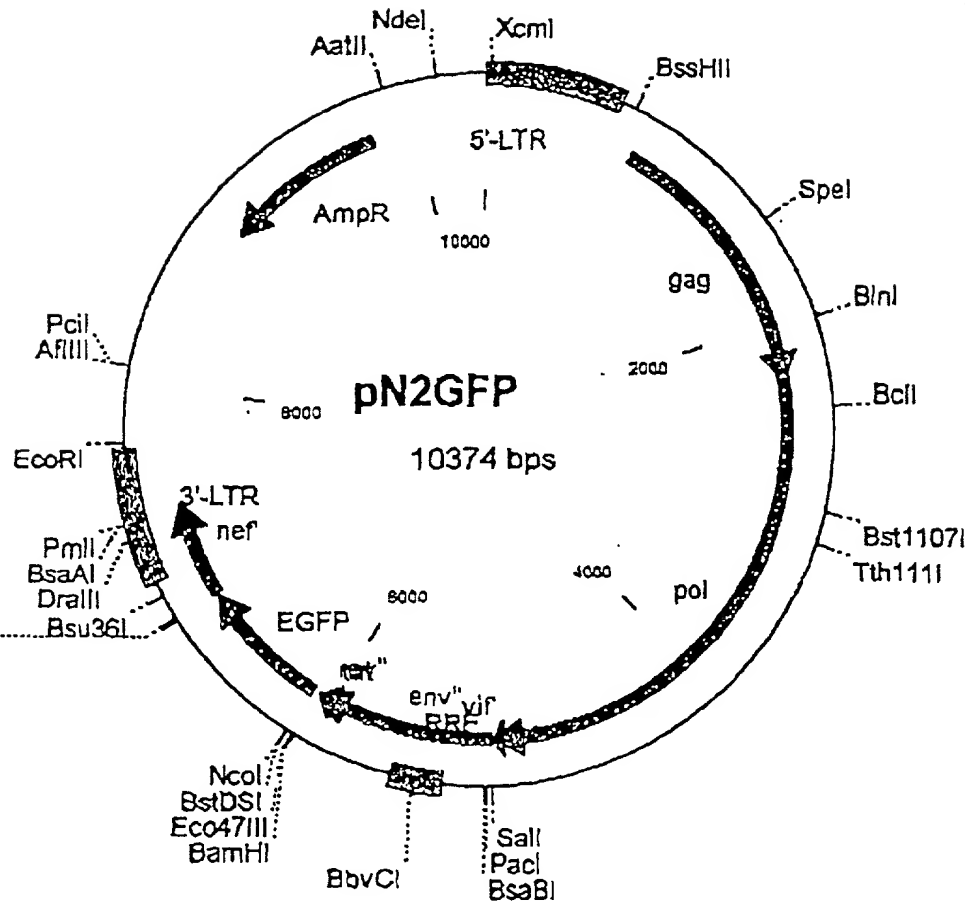
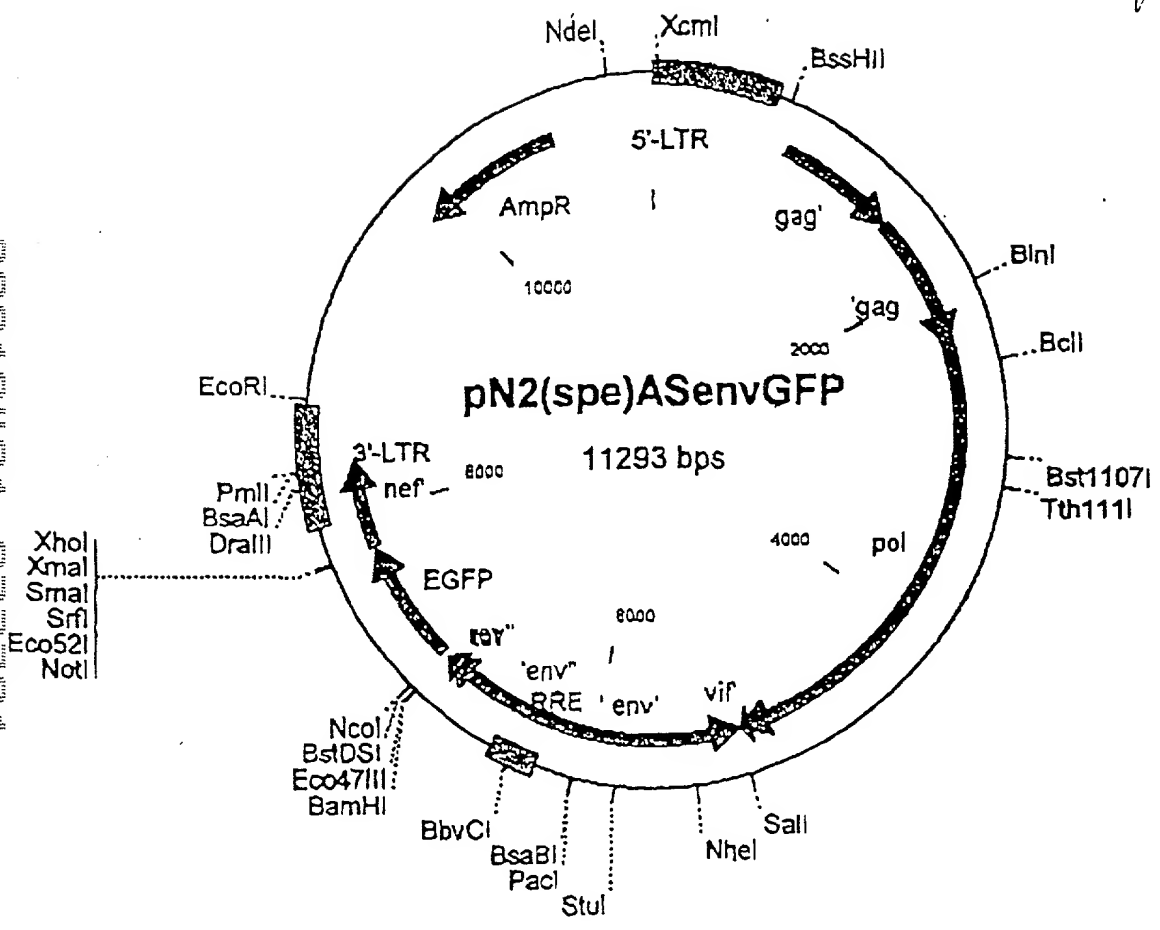


Fig 1K

Fig 1K



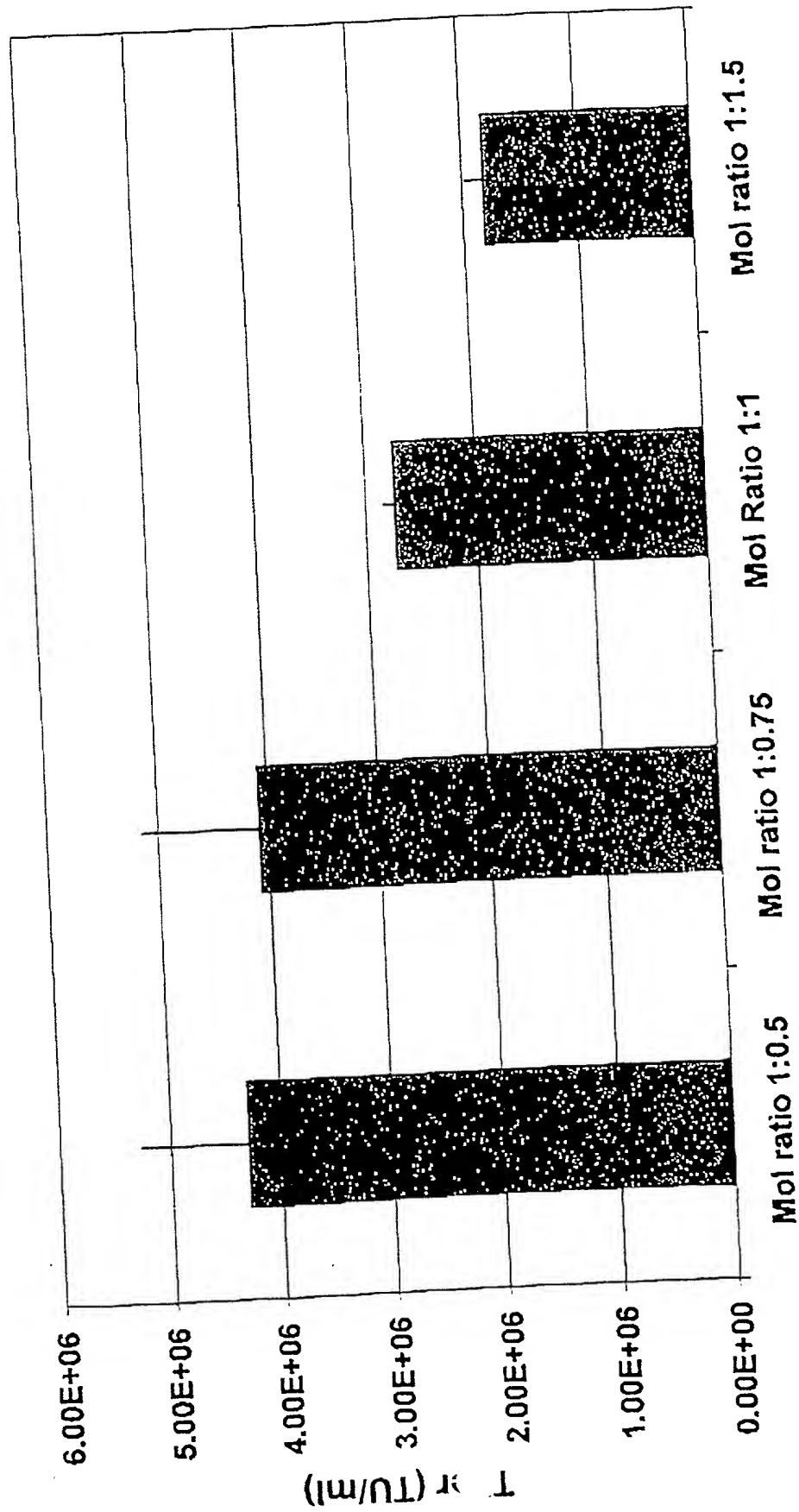
A +105 GTGTGCCCCGTCTG +117
BAC....

A +118 TTGTGTGACTCTG +130
B

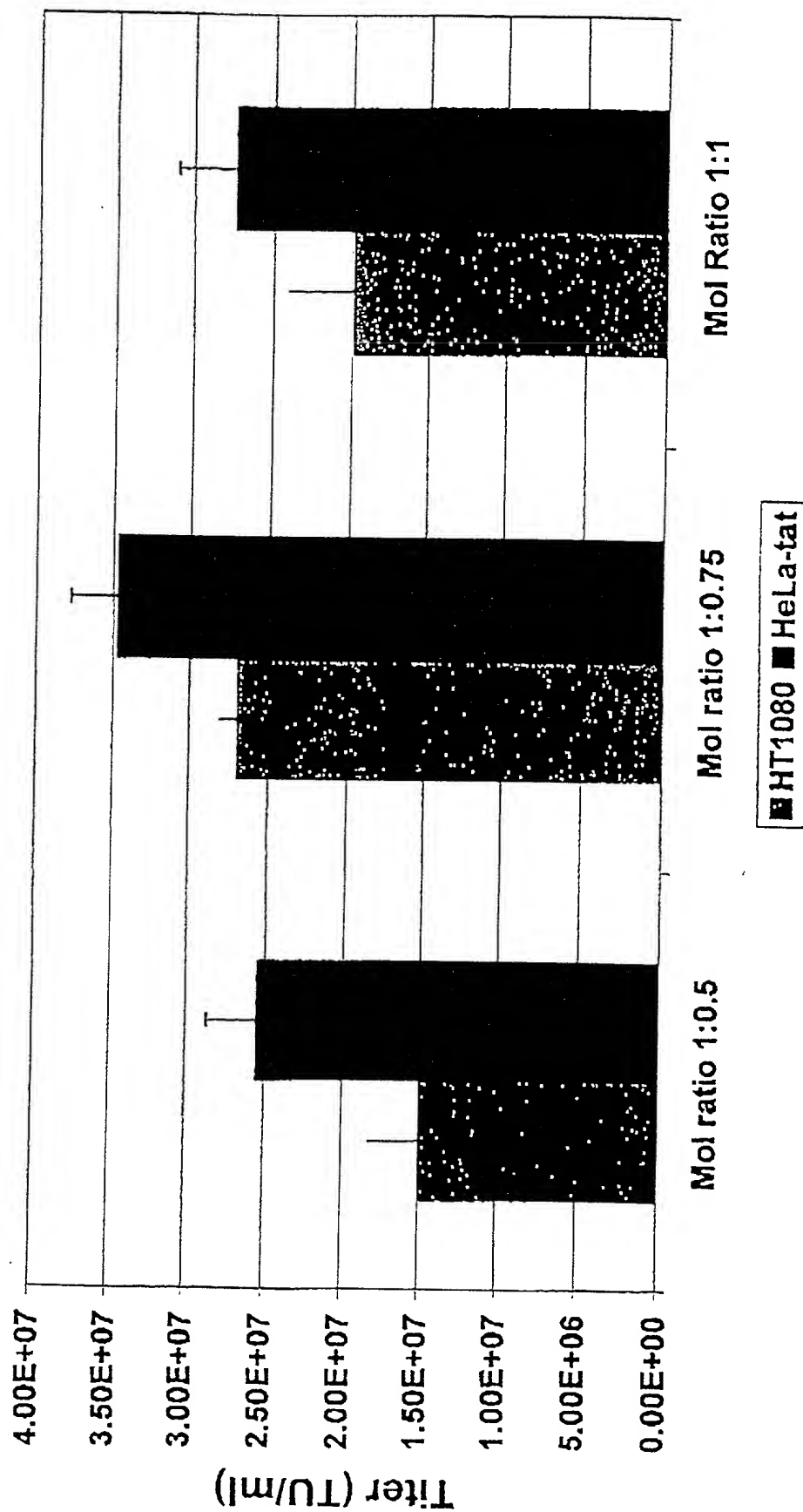
A +131 GTAAC TAGAGATC +143
B .C.G.....A.

FIG. 2

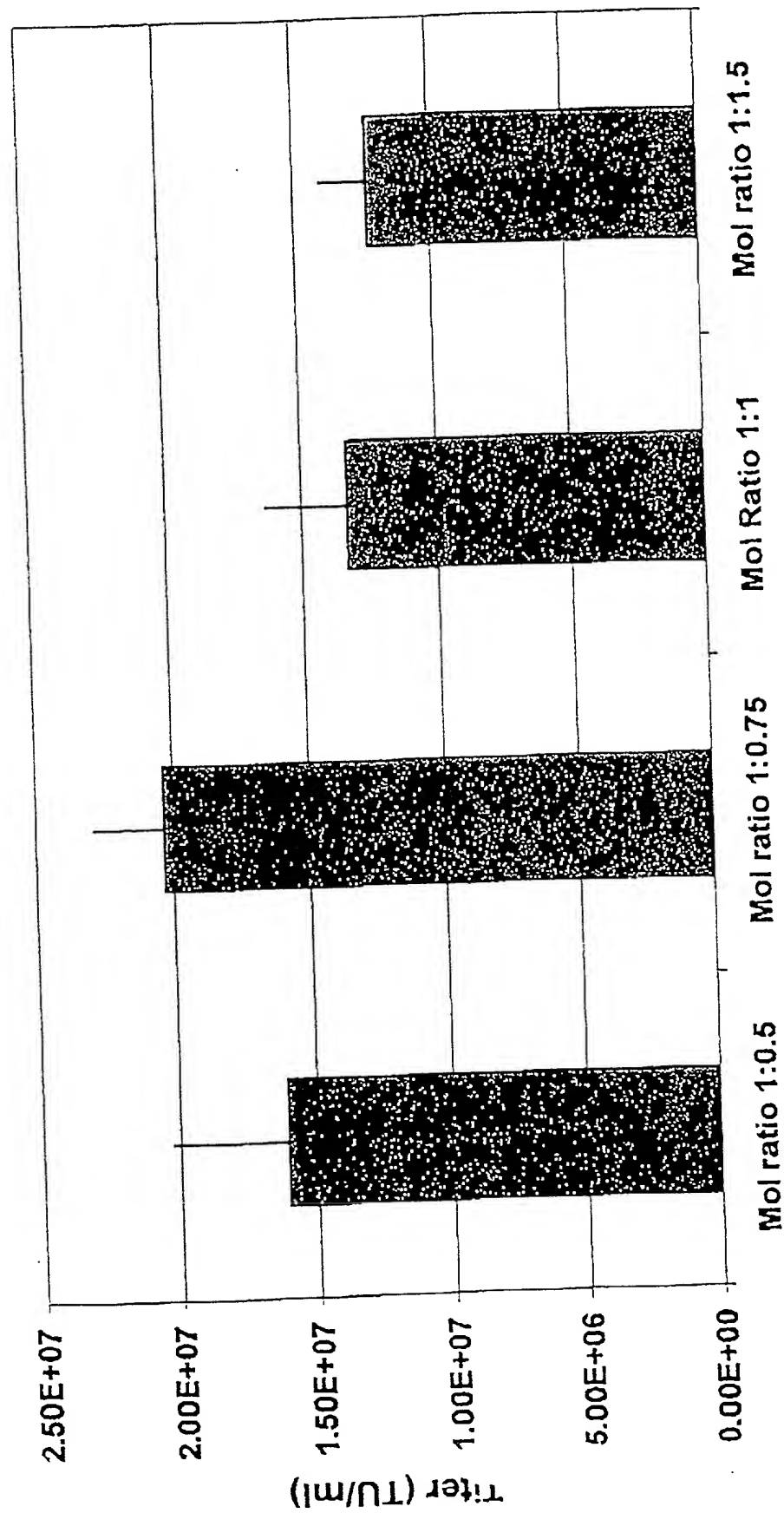
Ratio Optimization for pN1(cPTC)ASenvGFP Vector



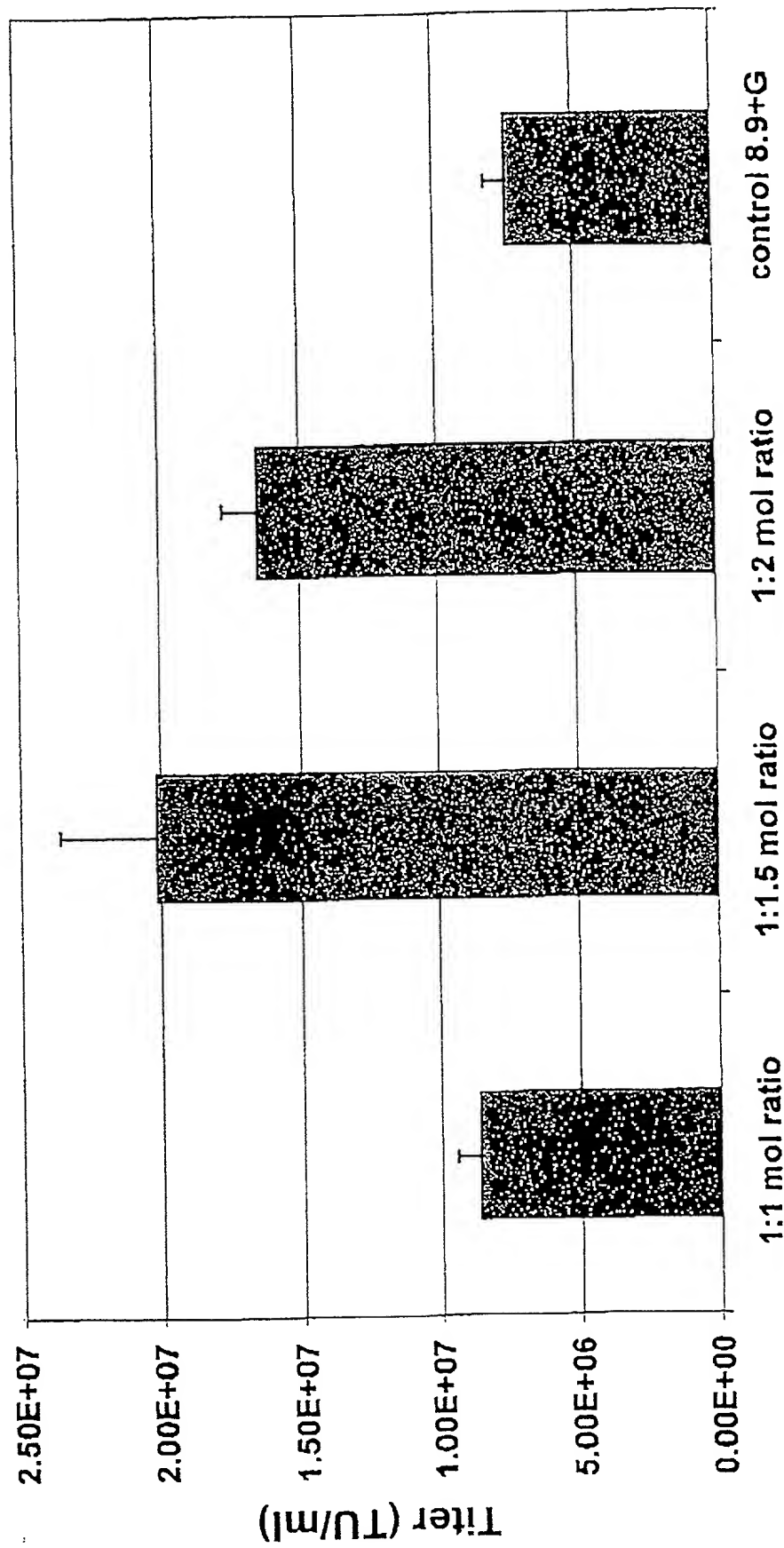
Ratio Optimization for pN1(cPT)GFP Vectors



Ratio Optimization for pN1(cPT2)ASenvGFP Vector



Best Vector to Packaging Ratio for pN1cGFP Vector



Optimization of vector to packaging ratio for pN2cGFP

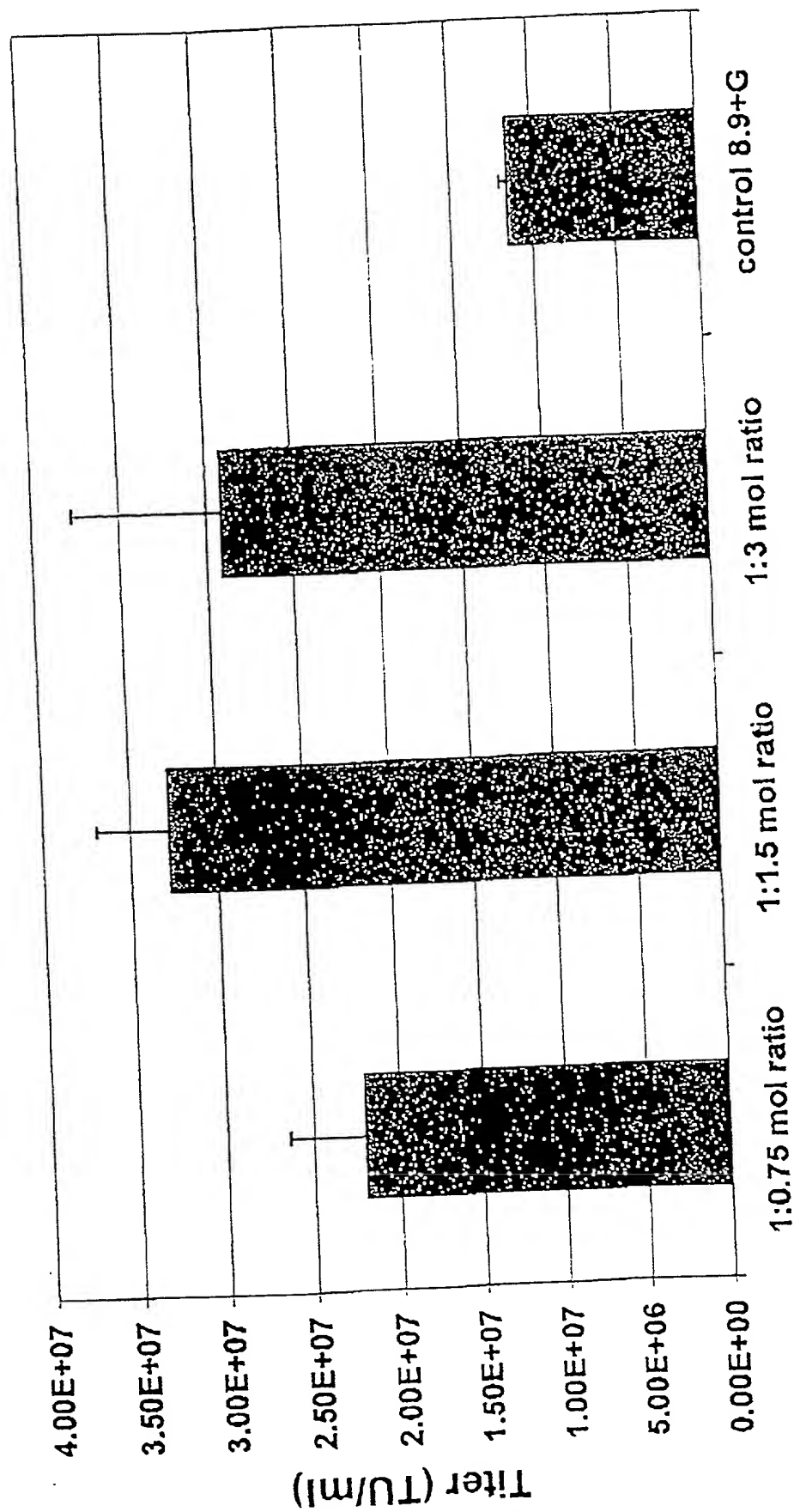


Fig 4A

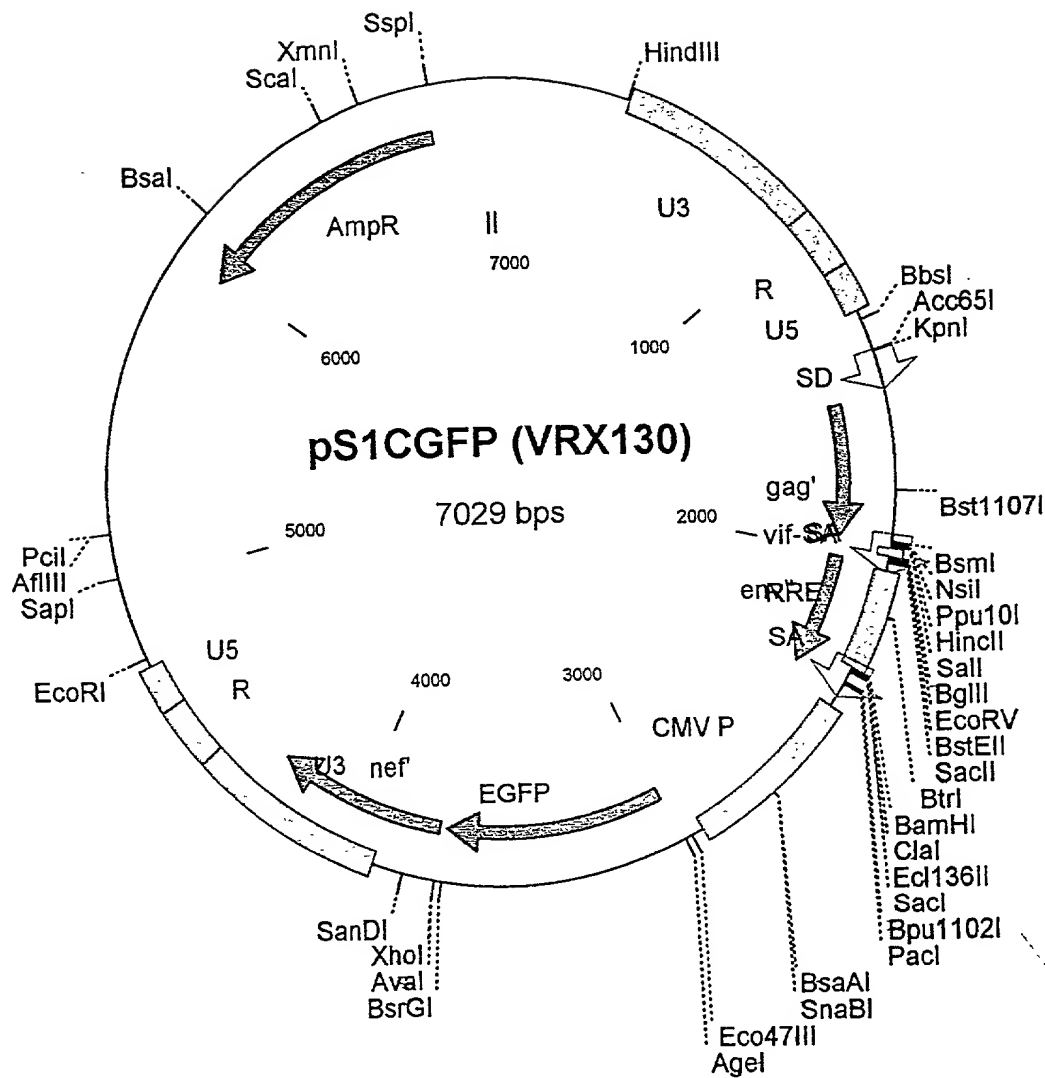
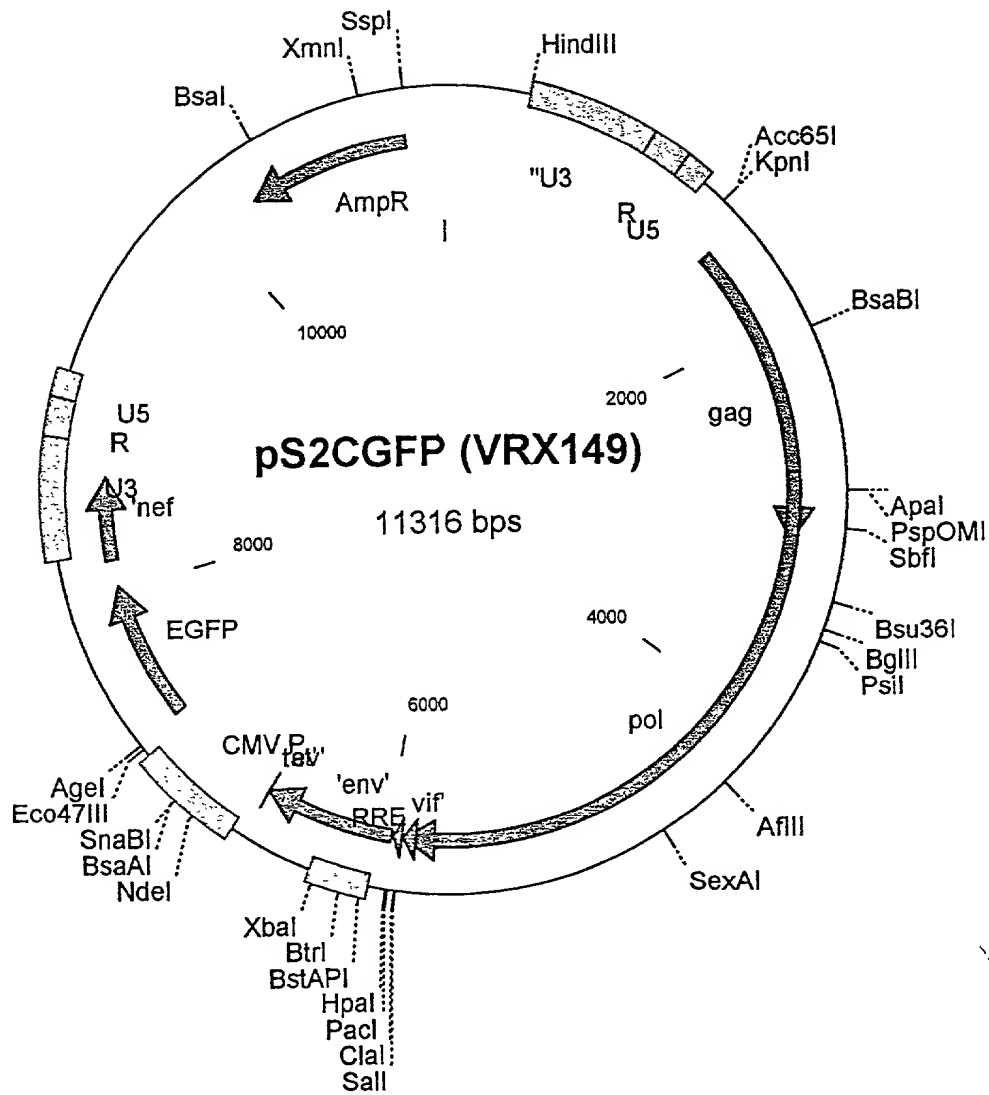
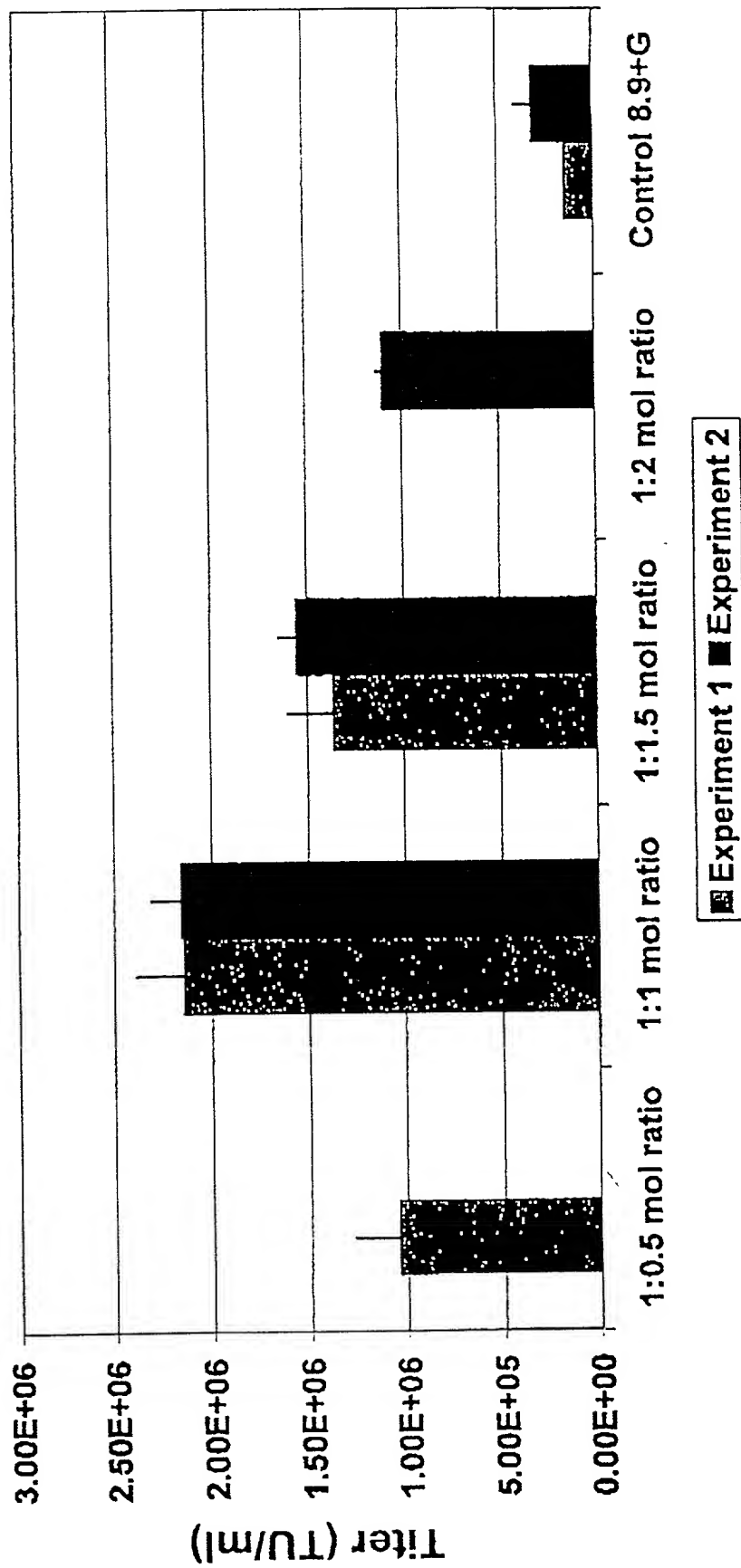


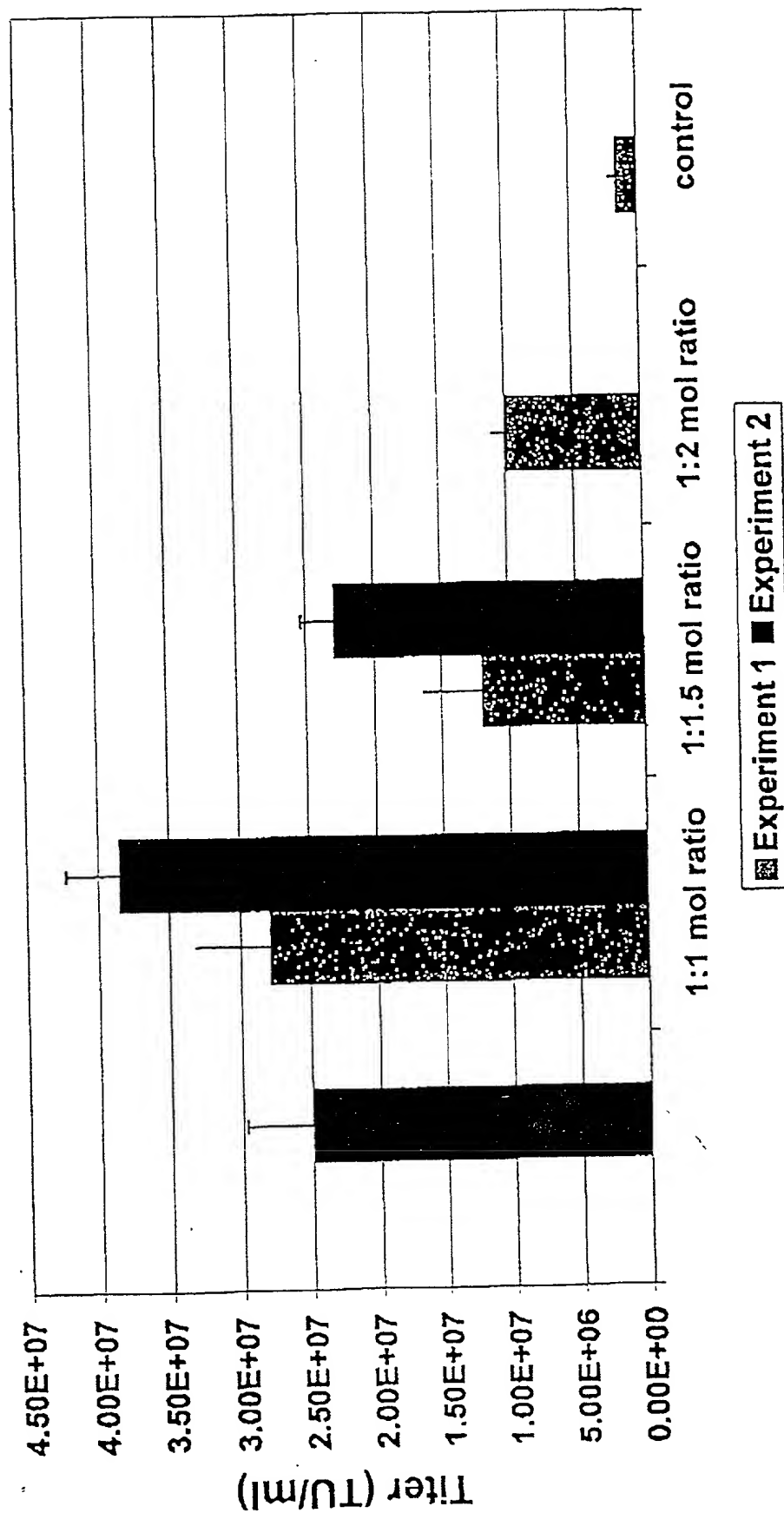
Fig 4B



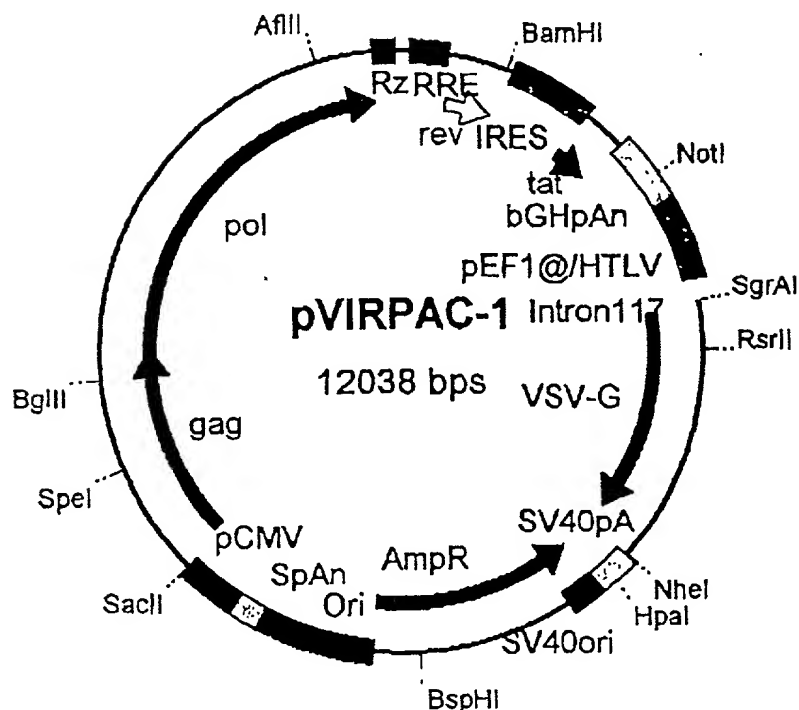
Ratio Optimization for Packaging of pS1cGFP vectors.



Optimization of vector to packaging ratio for pS2cGFP



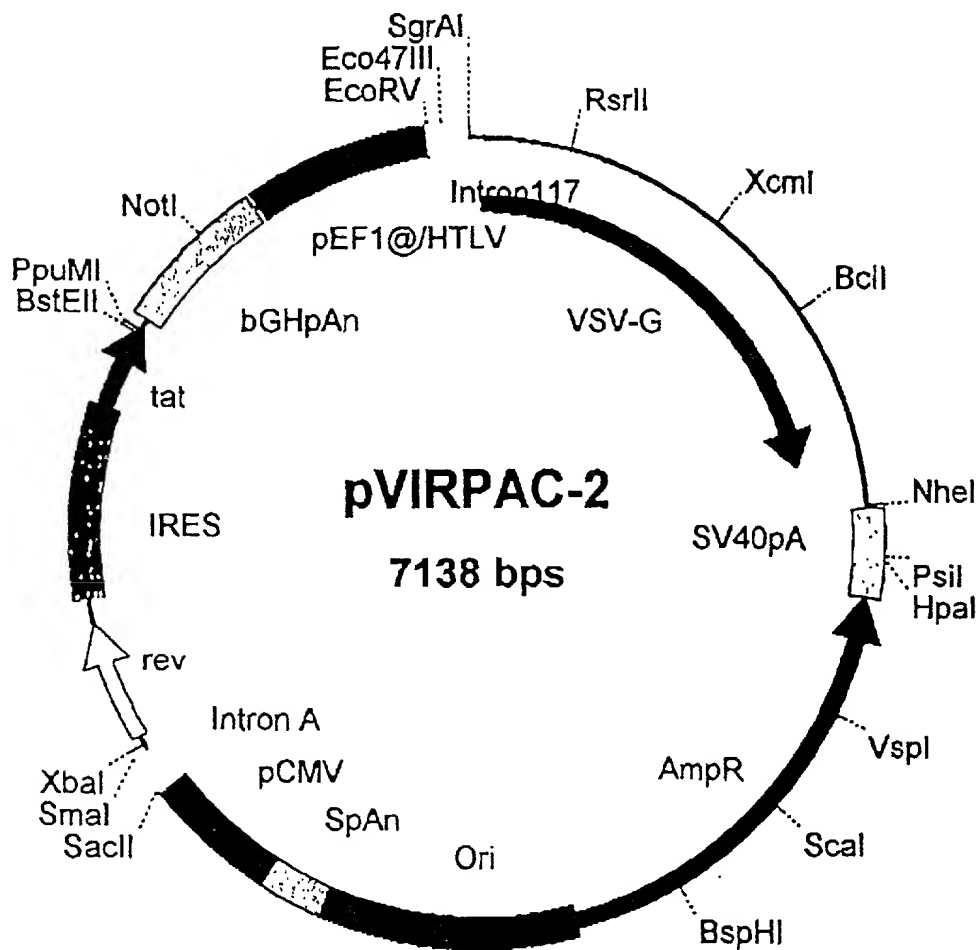
Packaging Construct



New features:

- First 42 nt of gag are degenerated.
 - Tat and rev represented as cDNA.
 - First 208 nt of rev and last 183 nt of tat are degenerated.
 - RRE from HIV-2 is used instead of HIV-1 RRE.
- These features eliminate almost any homology with the vector plasmid, make system safer.
- Anti-U5 ribozyme is expressed within gag/pol/RRE cassette, further improving safety.
 - Gag/pol/rev/tat/RRE cassette and VSV-G expressed from the same plasmid. This feature may enhance packaging efficiency and titers of the vectors.

Fig. 6B Packaging Plasmid
for Second Generation
Vectors



Downloaded from www.sciencedirect.com

Fig. 6C Packaging Plasmid
for First Generation Vectors

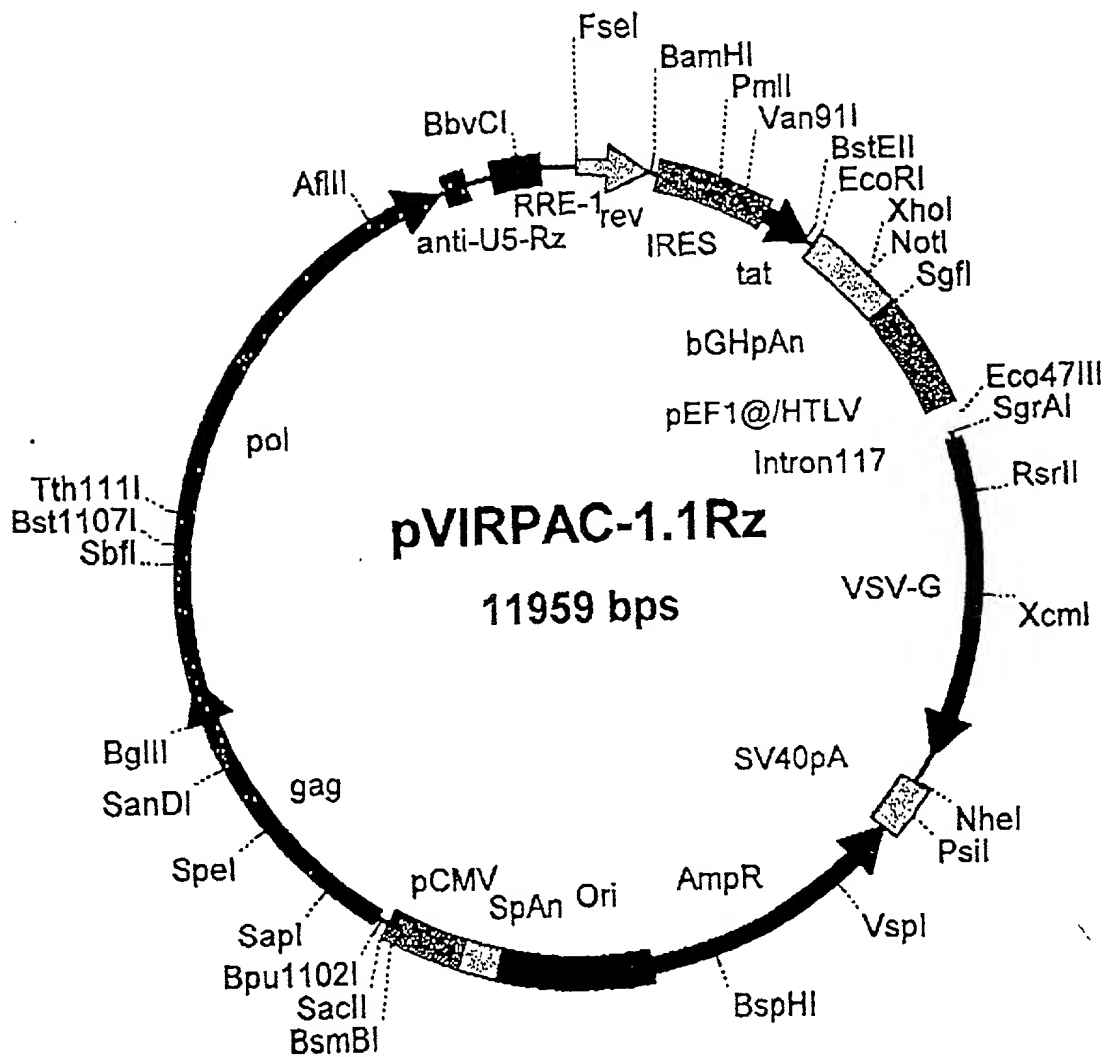


Fig 6 D

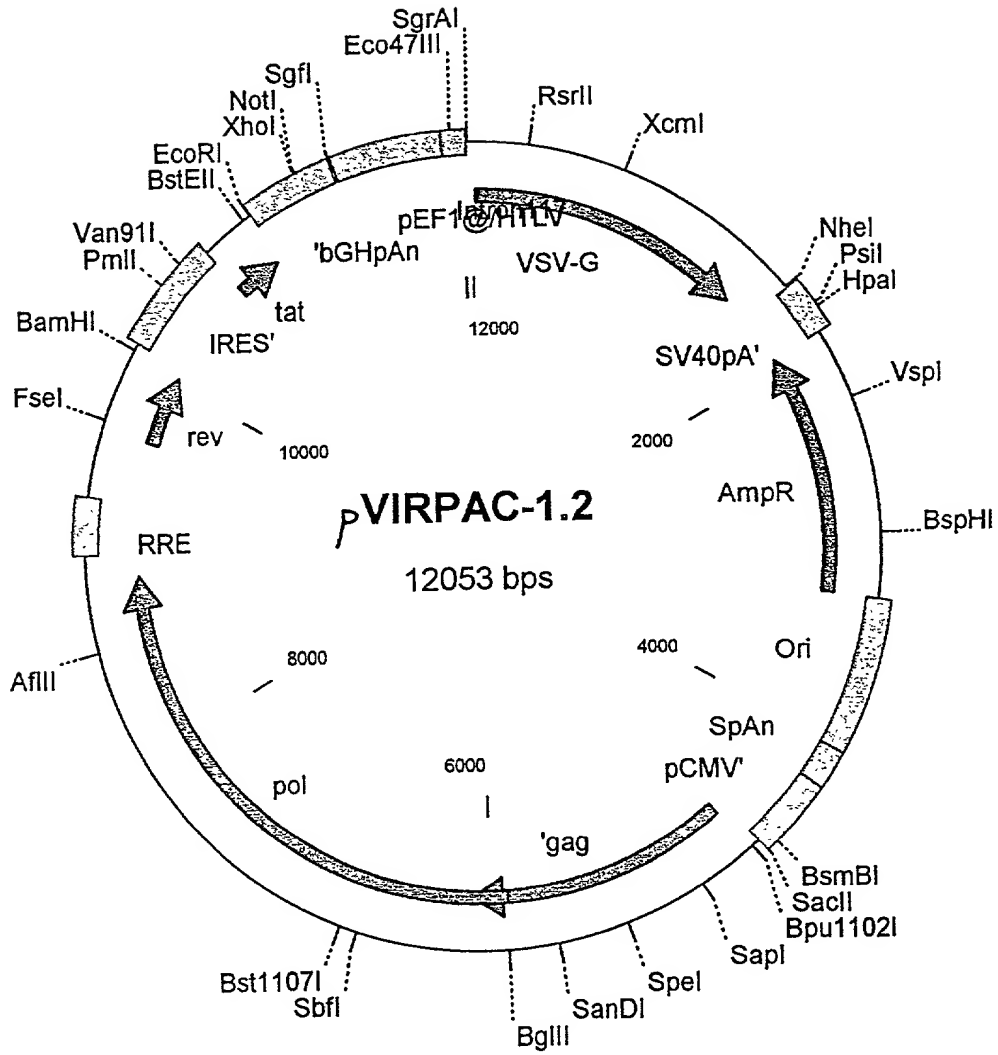


Fig 6E

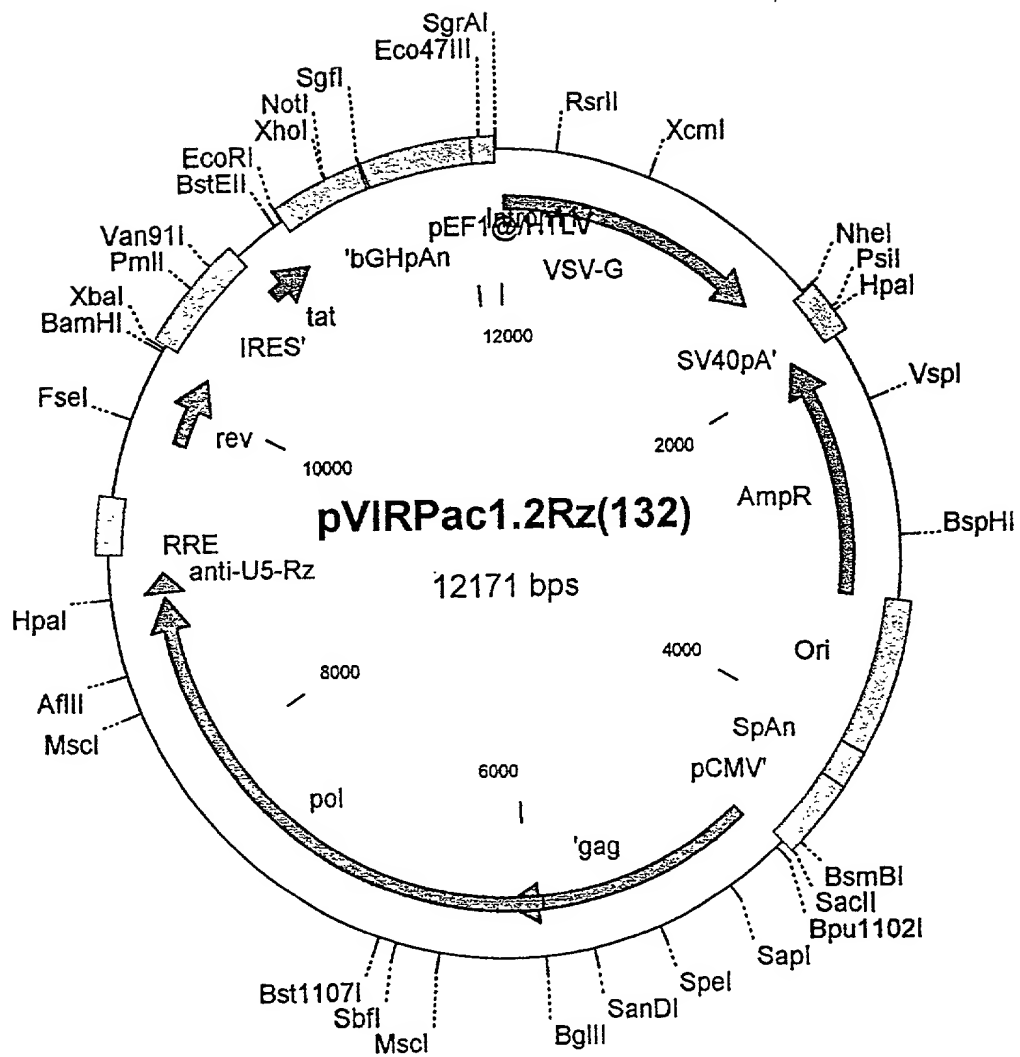


Fig 6F

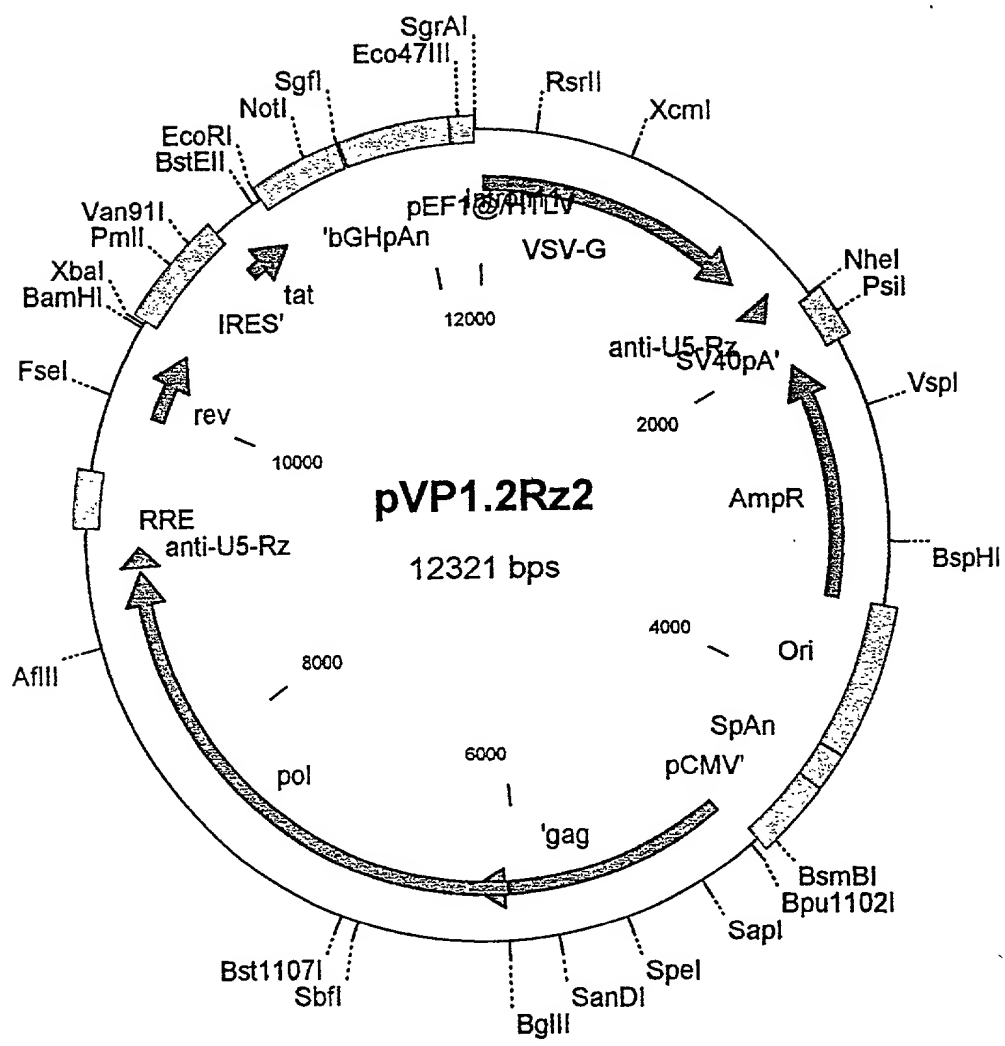


Fig 6G

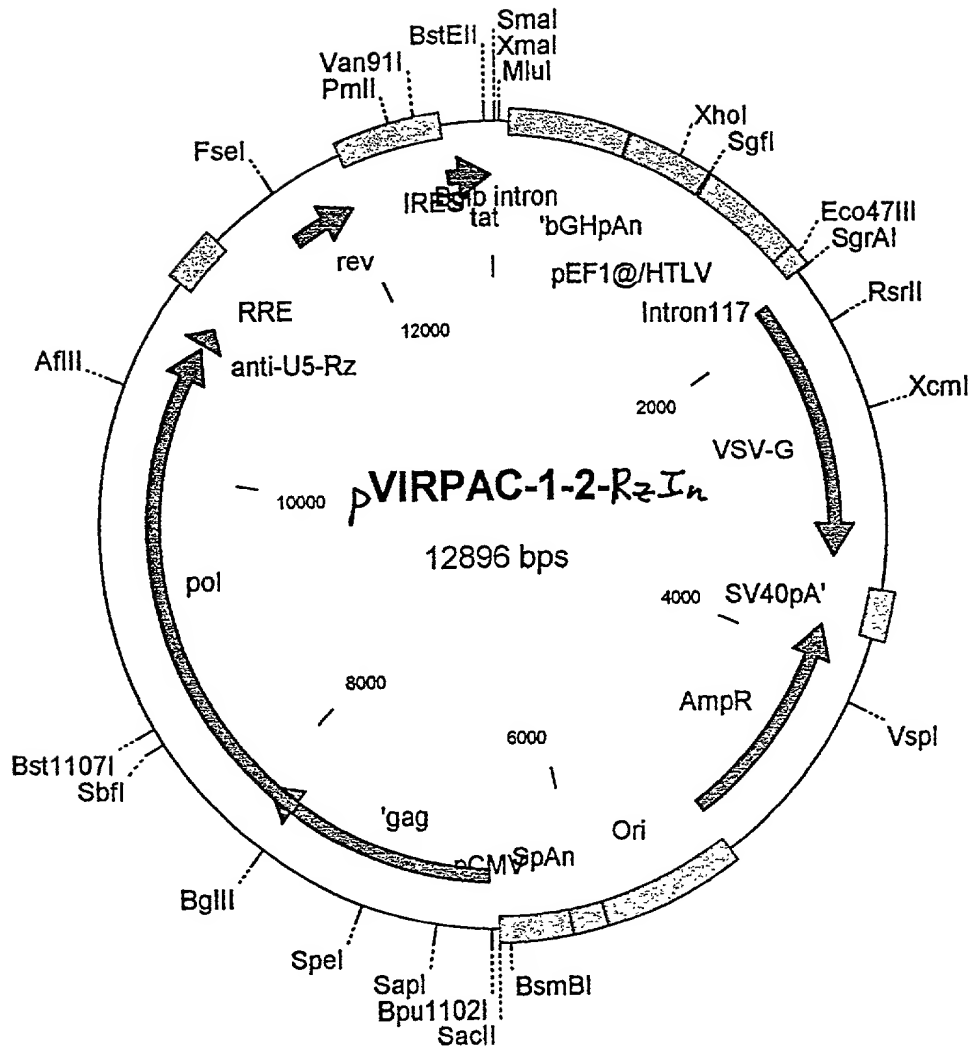
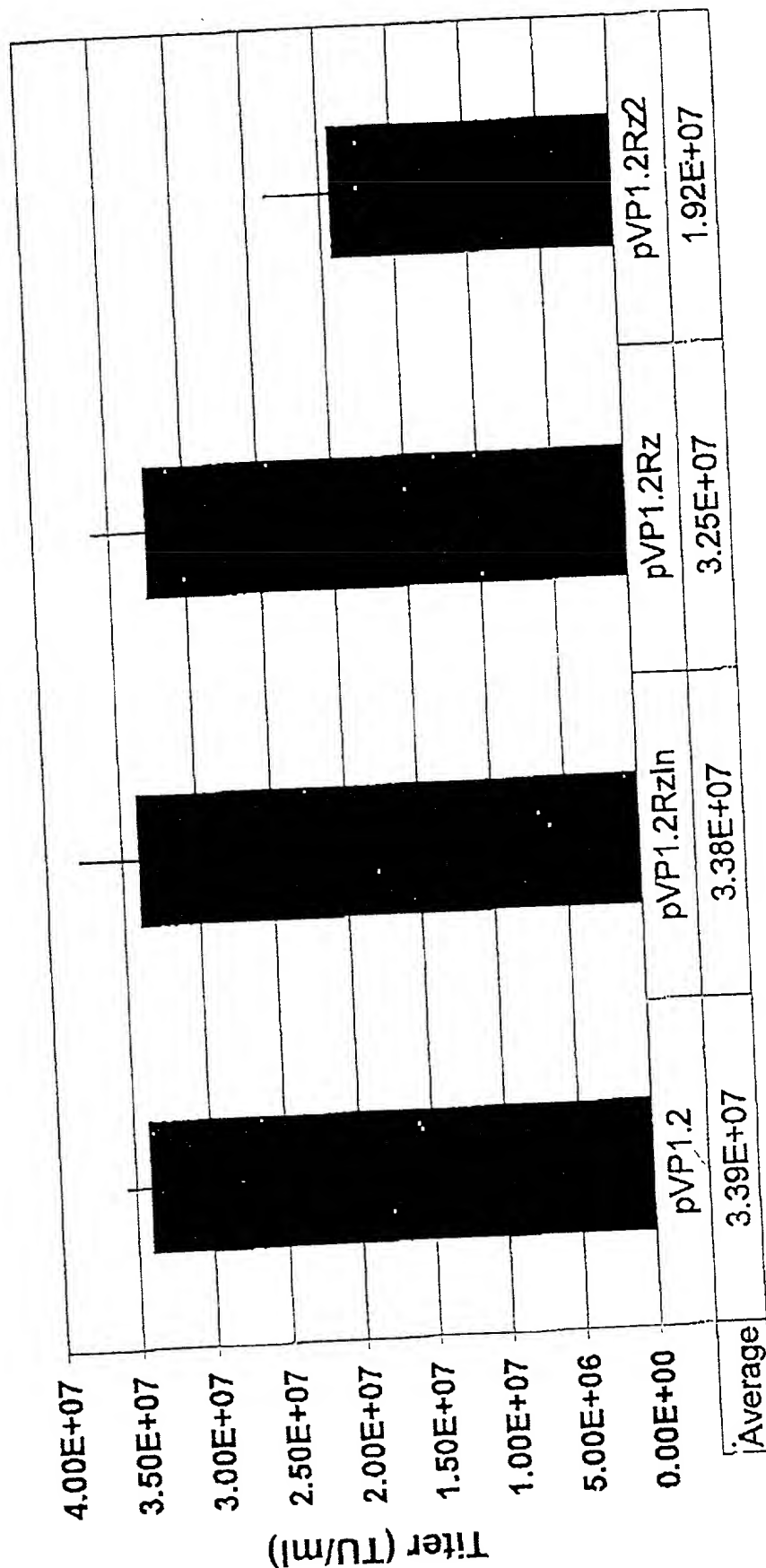
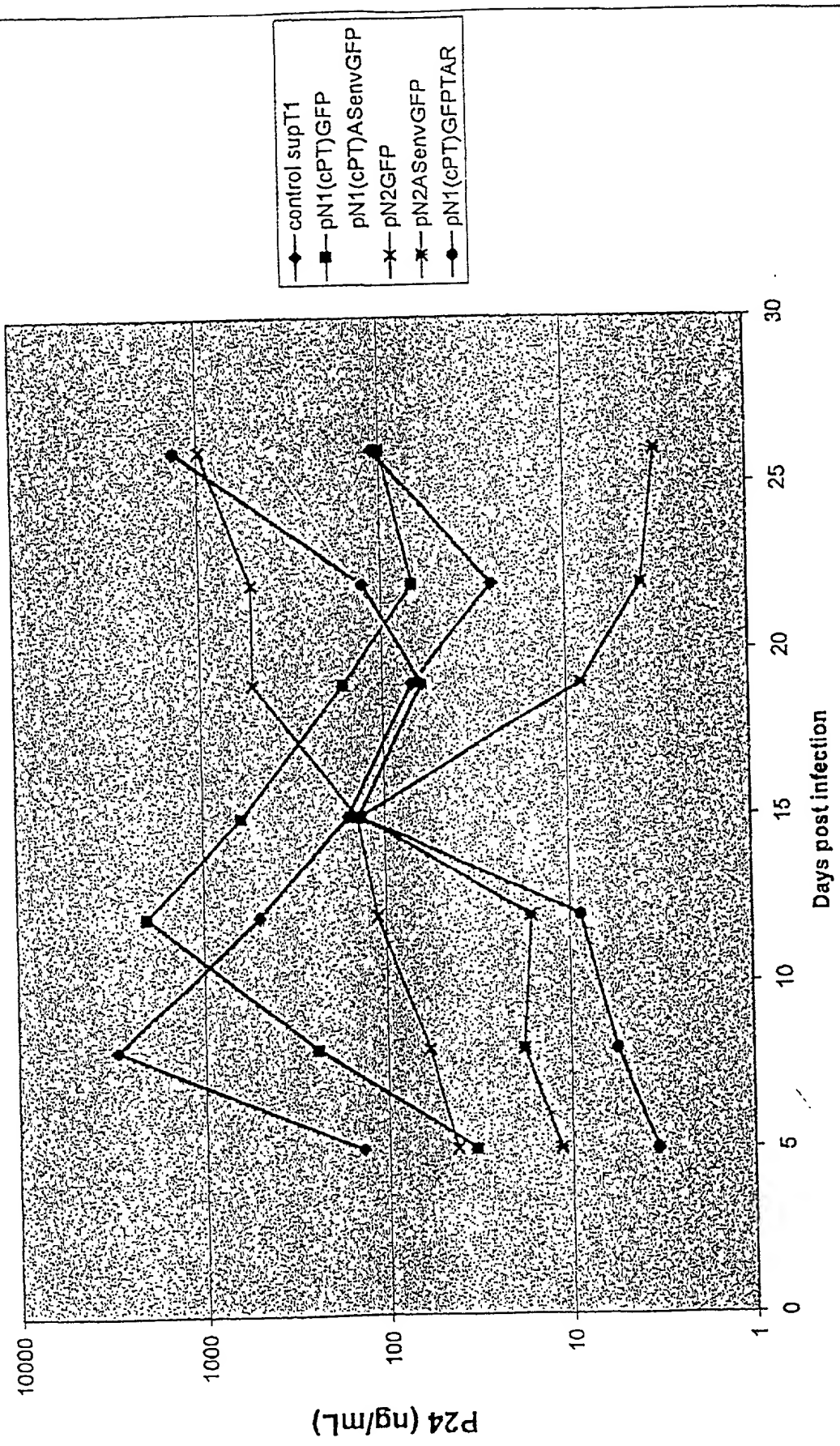


Fig 7

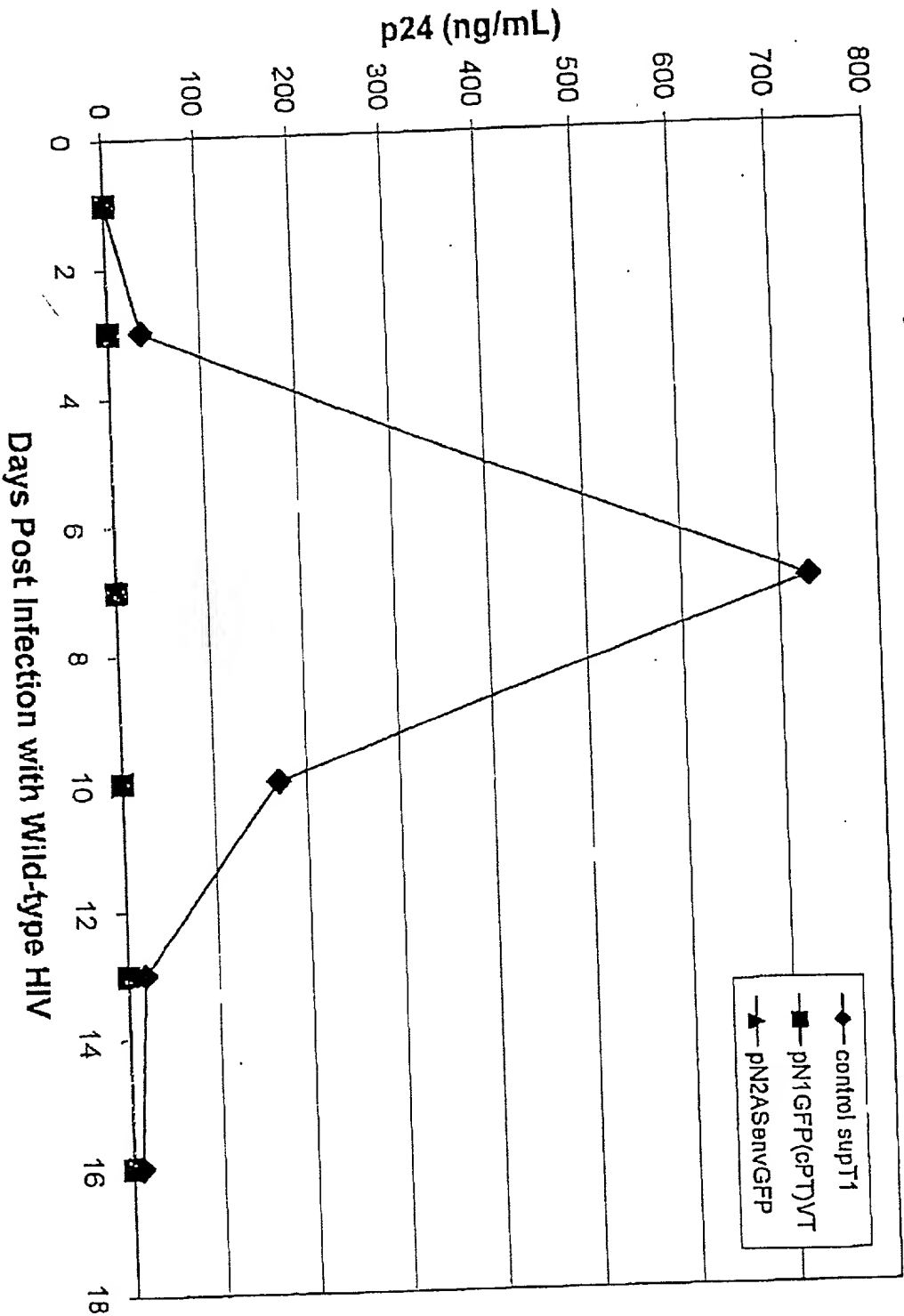
Influence of Ribozyme(s) in the Packaging on pN1(cPT)GFP Vector Titers in HeLa-tat Cells



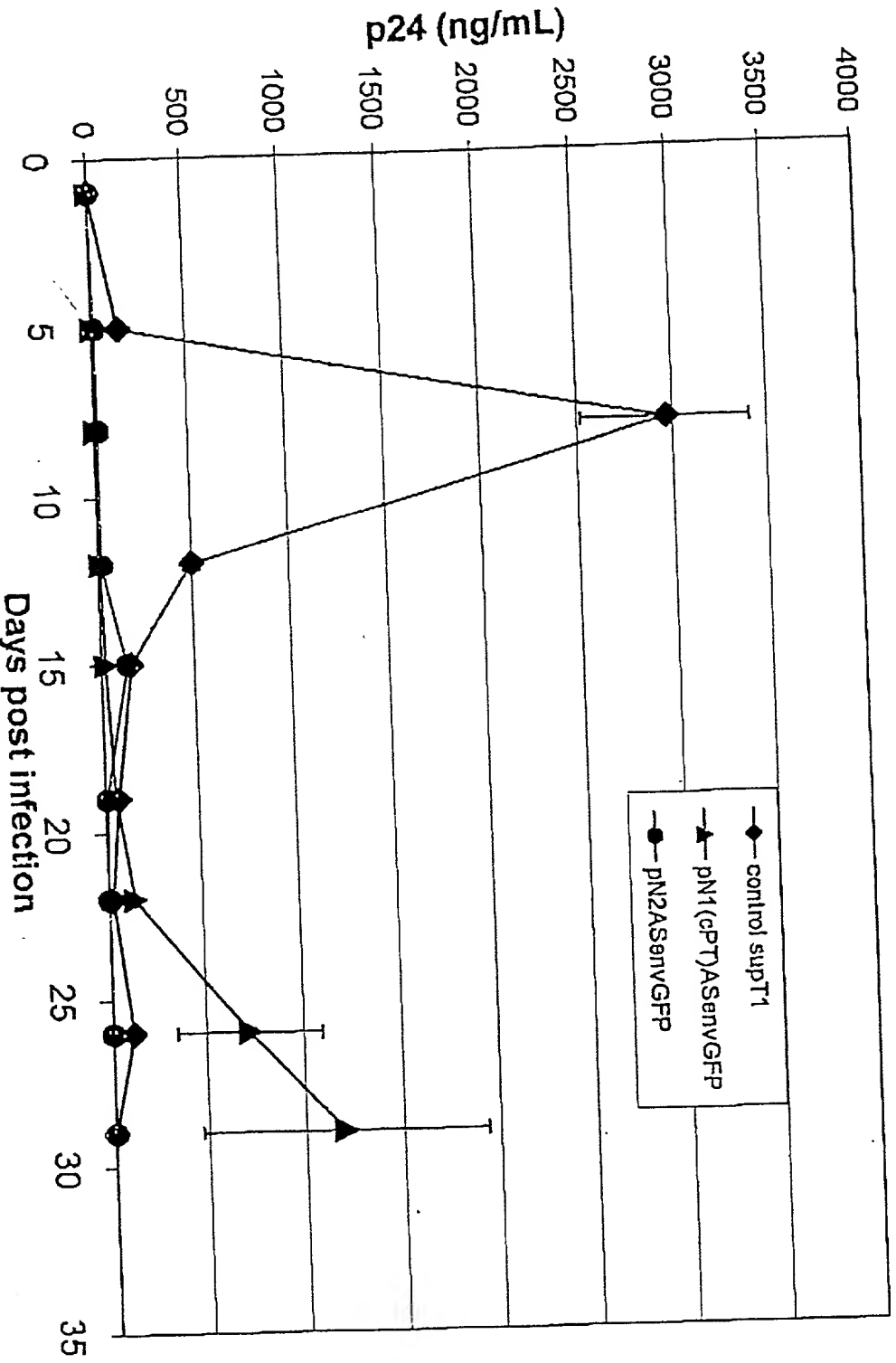
Challenge #26, MOI 0.1, 100% transduced



Potent Inhibition of Wild-type HIV Replication by Smartvector Containing Human T cells



Potent Inhibition of Wild-type HIV Replication by Smartvector Containing T Cells





Expansion of SupT1 cells after BG & BCNU

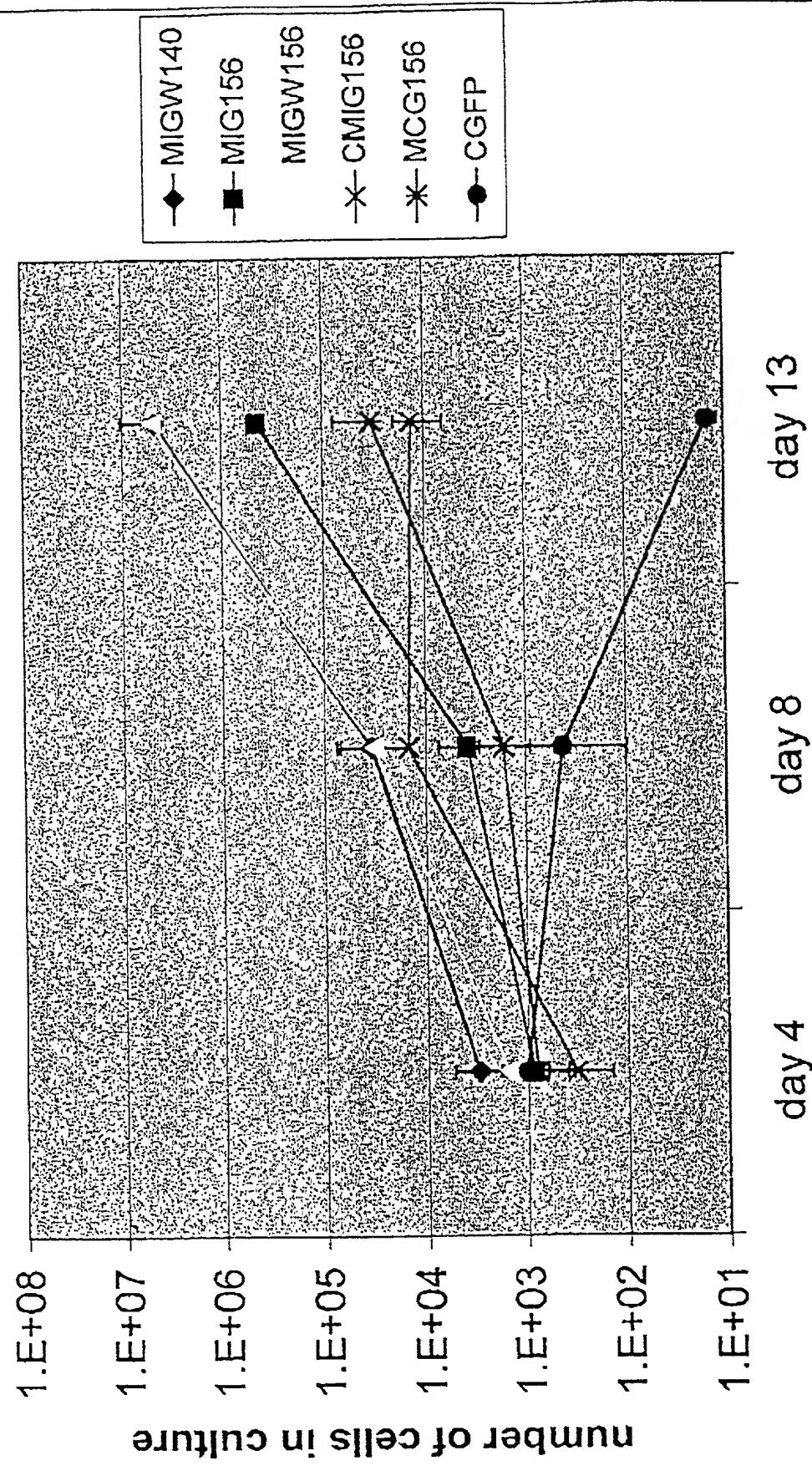
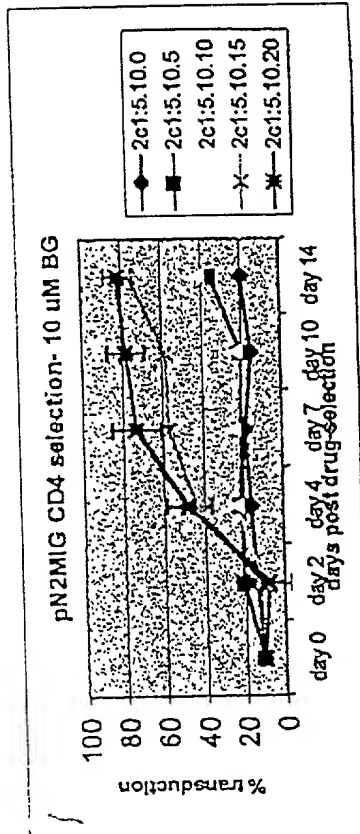
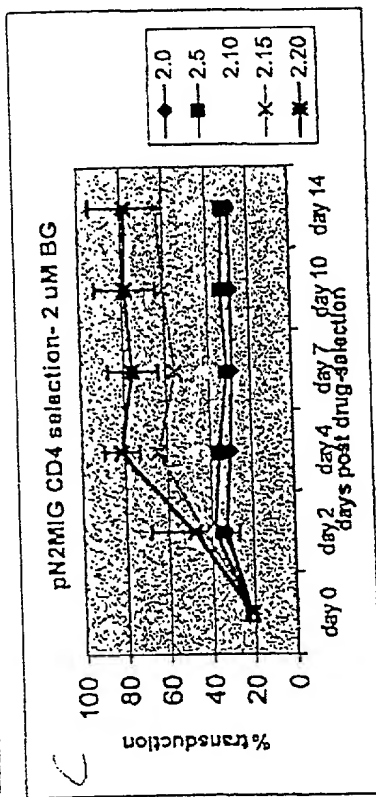
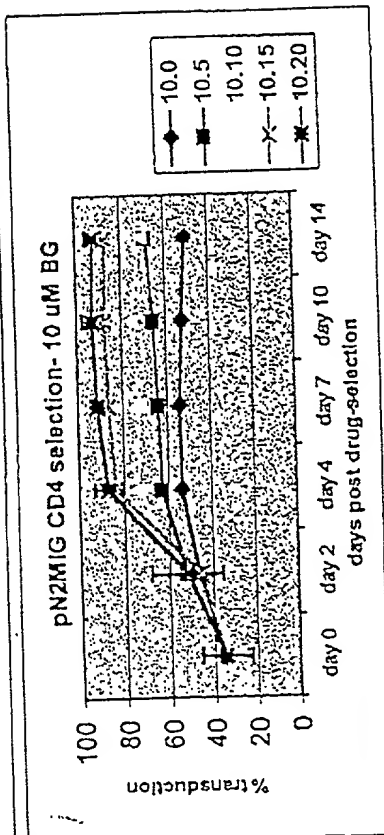
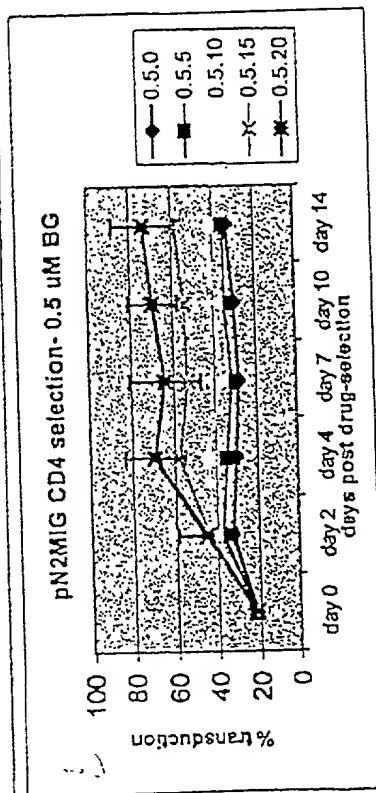
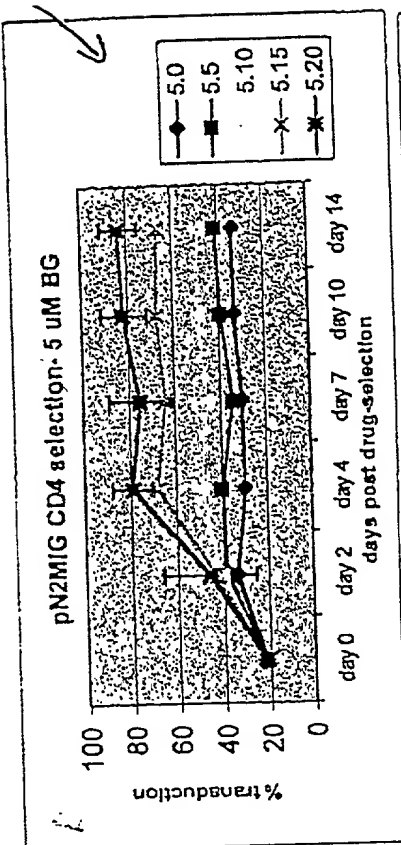
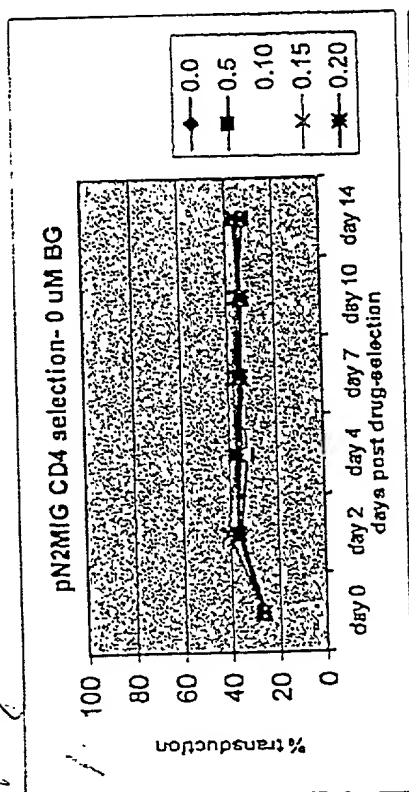
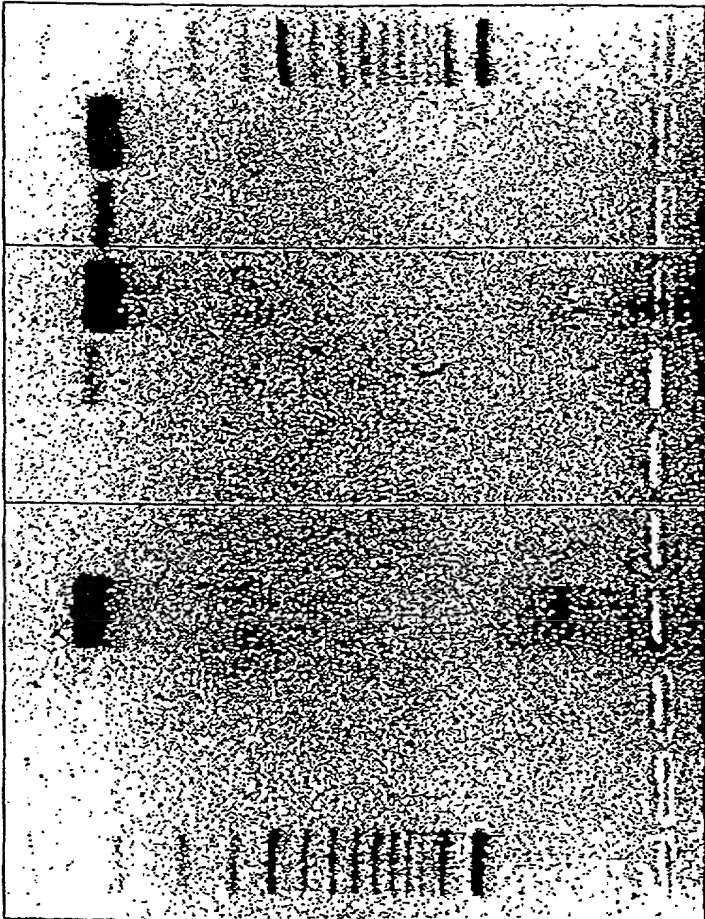


Fig 11





Marker

1 pN1 CGFP 1C exp 30

3 pN1 CGFP 2C exp 30

1-4 pVP1.2

9-12 pVP1.2 Rz

13-16 pVP1.2 Rz2

pNL4-3 with DNase I

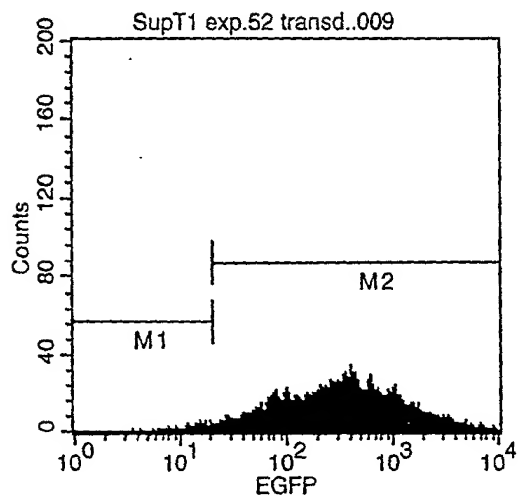
pNL4-3 without DNase I

Amp. Neg. Control

Extraction Neg. Control

Marker

Fig 13A



Histogram Statistics

File: SupT1 exp.52 transd..009 Sample ID: SupT1 ex
 Tube: pN1(cPT)ASenvGFP 452 a Acquisition Date: 25-

Marker	Left, Right	Events	% Gated	% Total	Mean
All	1, 9910	6356	100.00	63.56	570.39
M1	1, 20	95	1.49	0.95	13.86
M2	20, 9910	6262	98.52	62.62	578.74

Fig 132

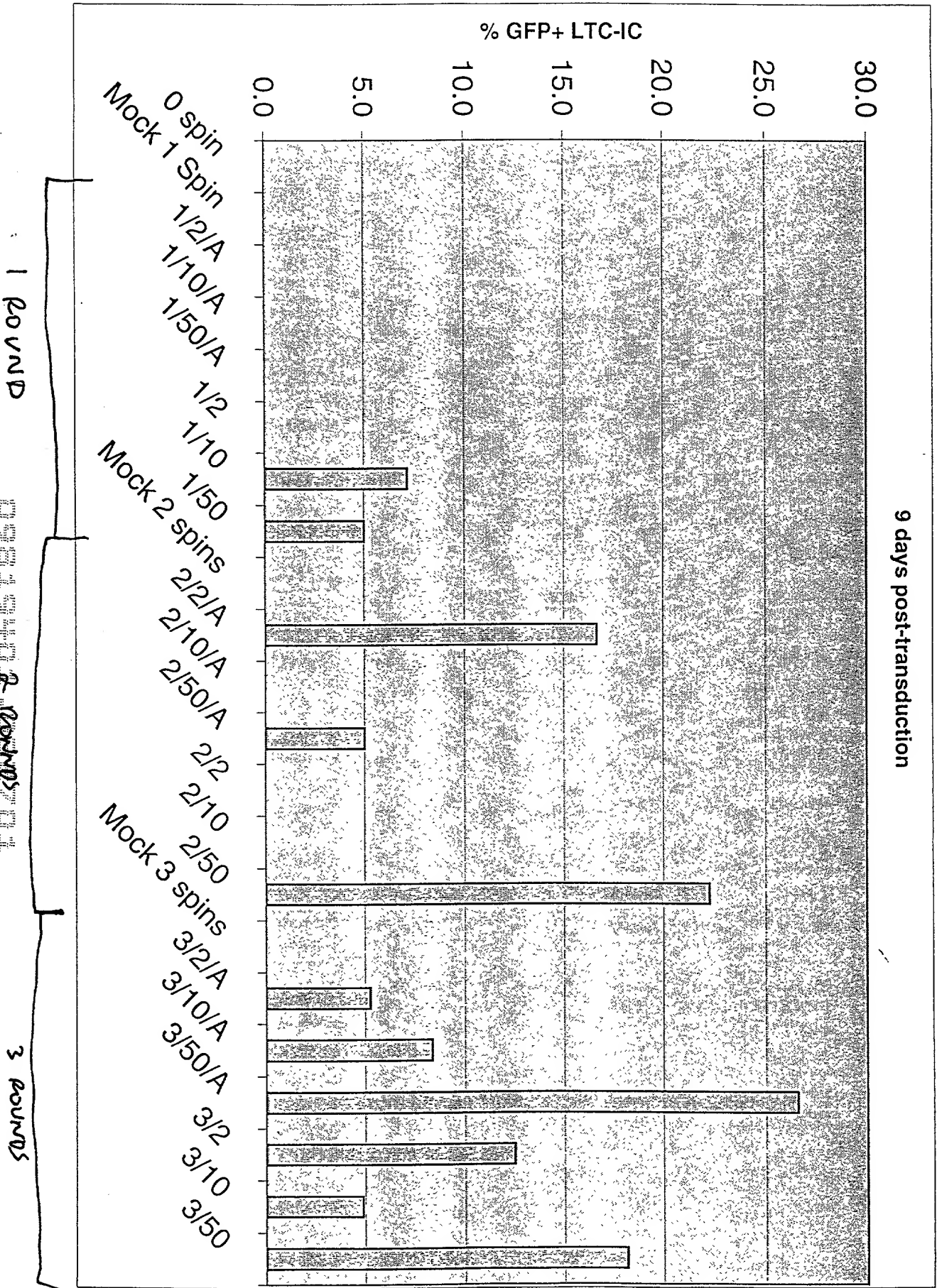


Fig 14A

Vsv-G, RD114 AND RD114-VSV-G CHIMERIA ENVELOPE PROTEINS

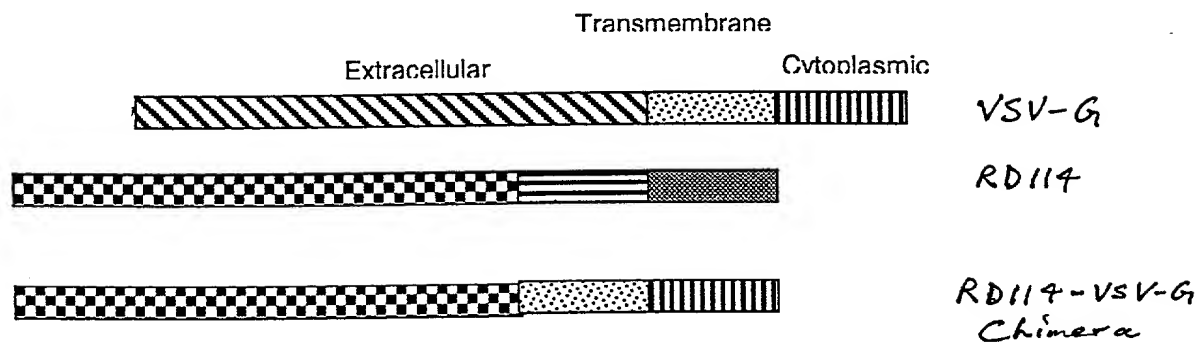


Fig 14B

Titers of RD114-pseudotyped HIV-1 vectors in HT1080

Envelopes	IU/ml
VSV G	3.5x10e6
Rabies virus G	1.6x10e6
RD114WT env	1.5x10e5
RD114E env	3.8x10e4

Fig 15A

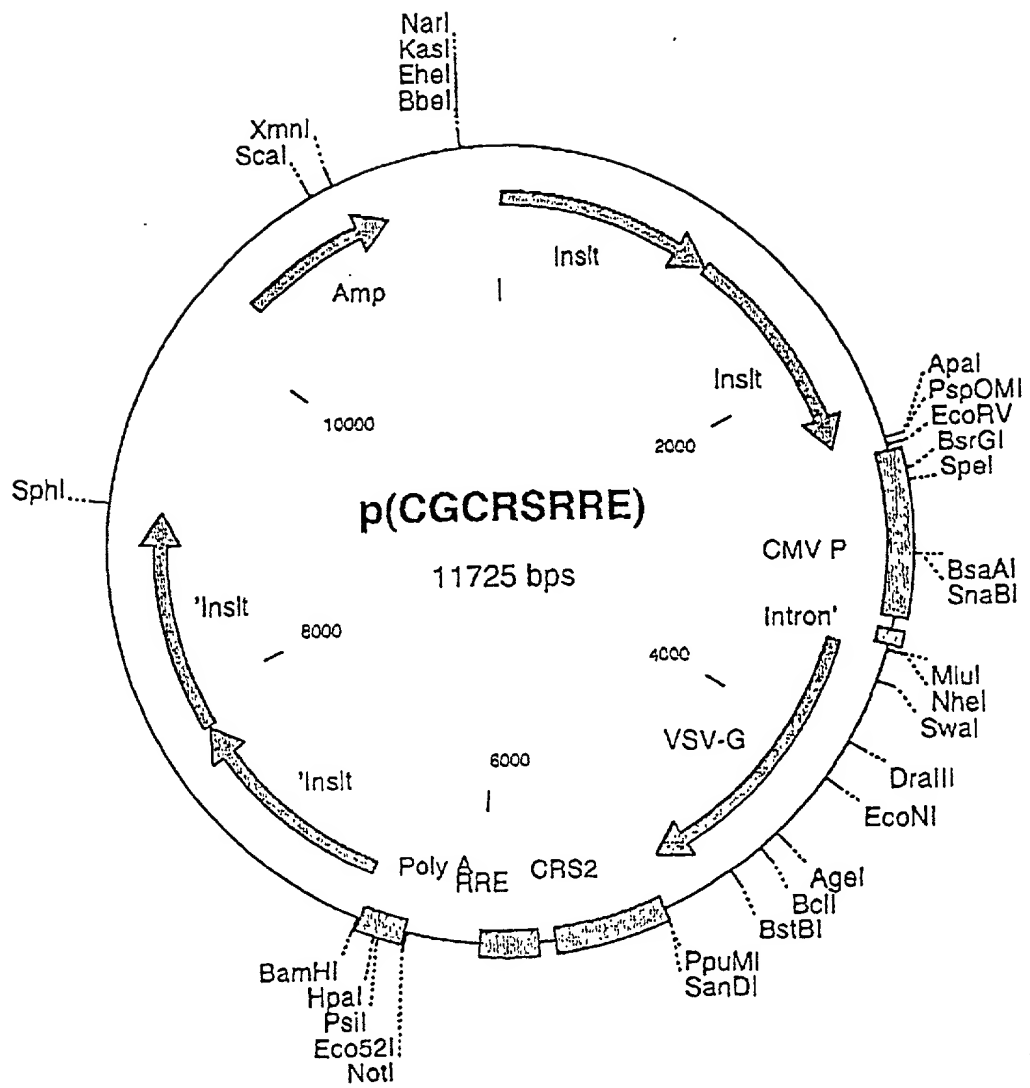


Fig 13E

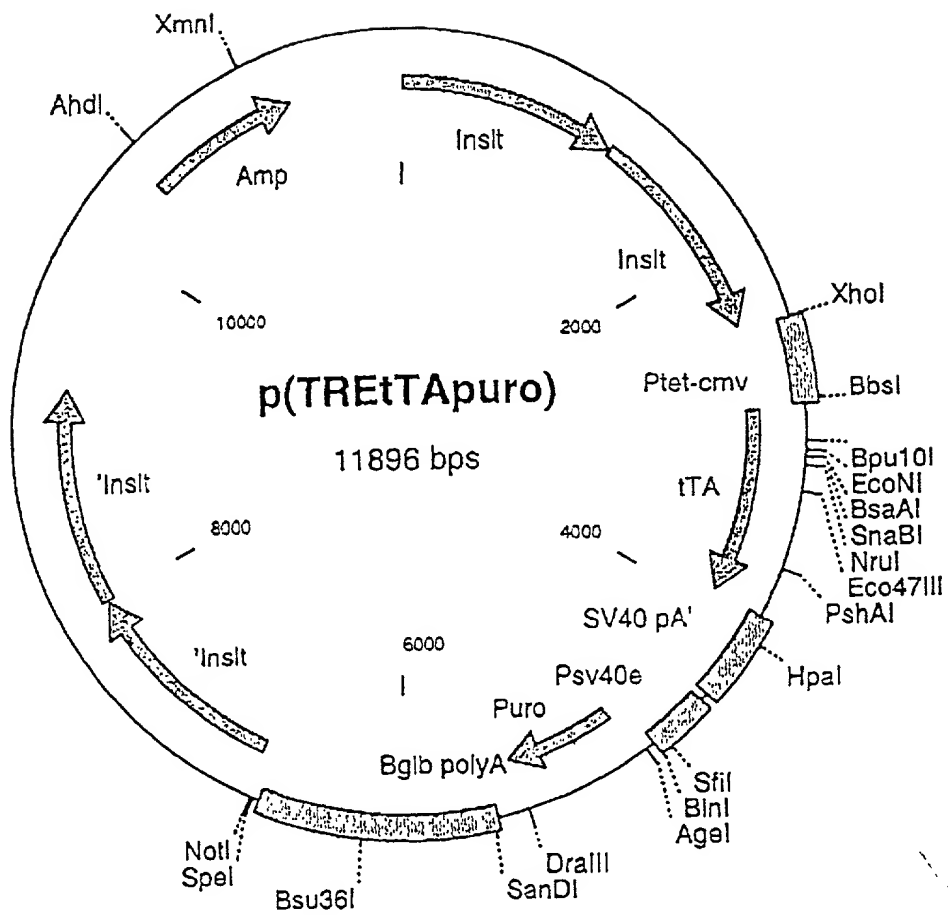


Fig EC

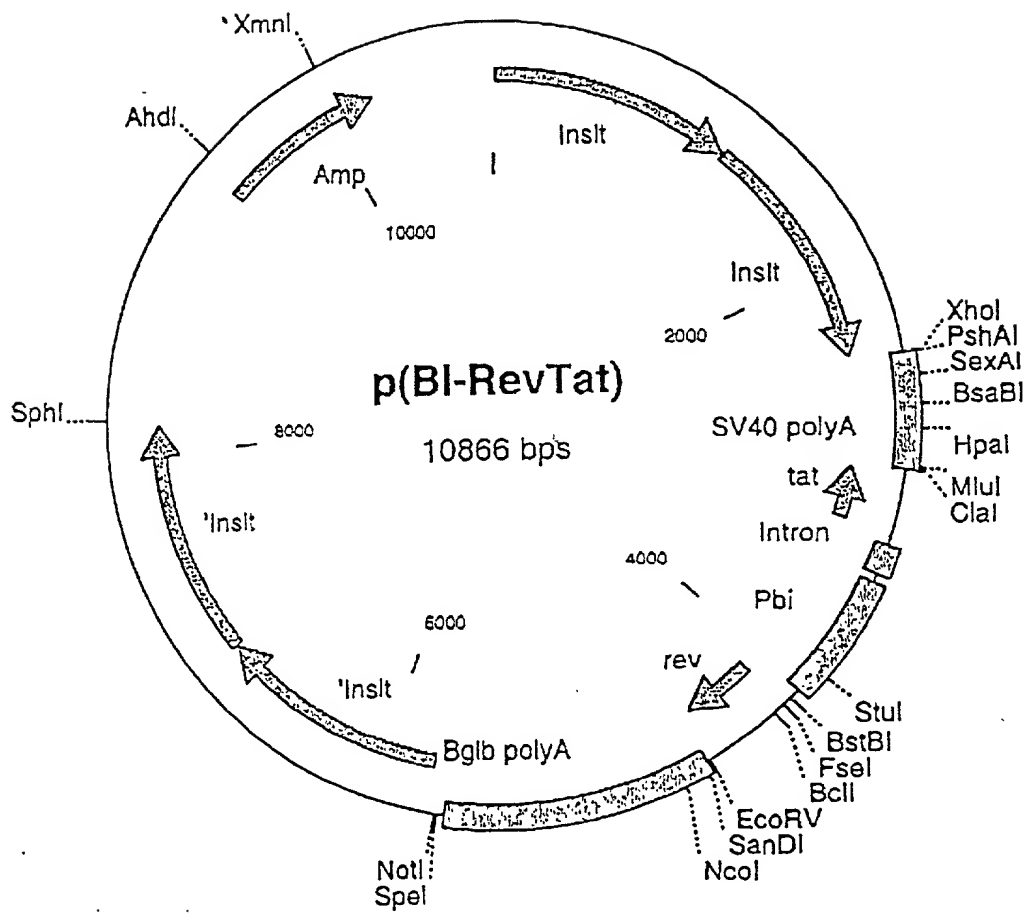


Fig 15D

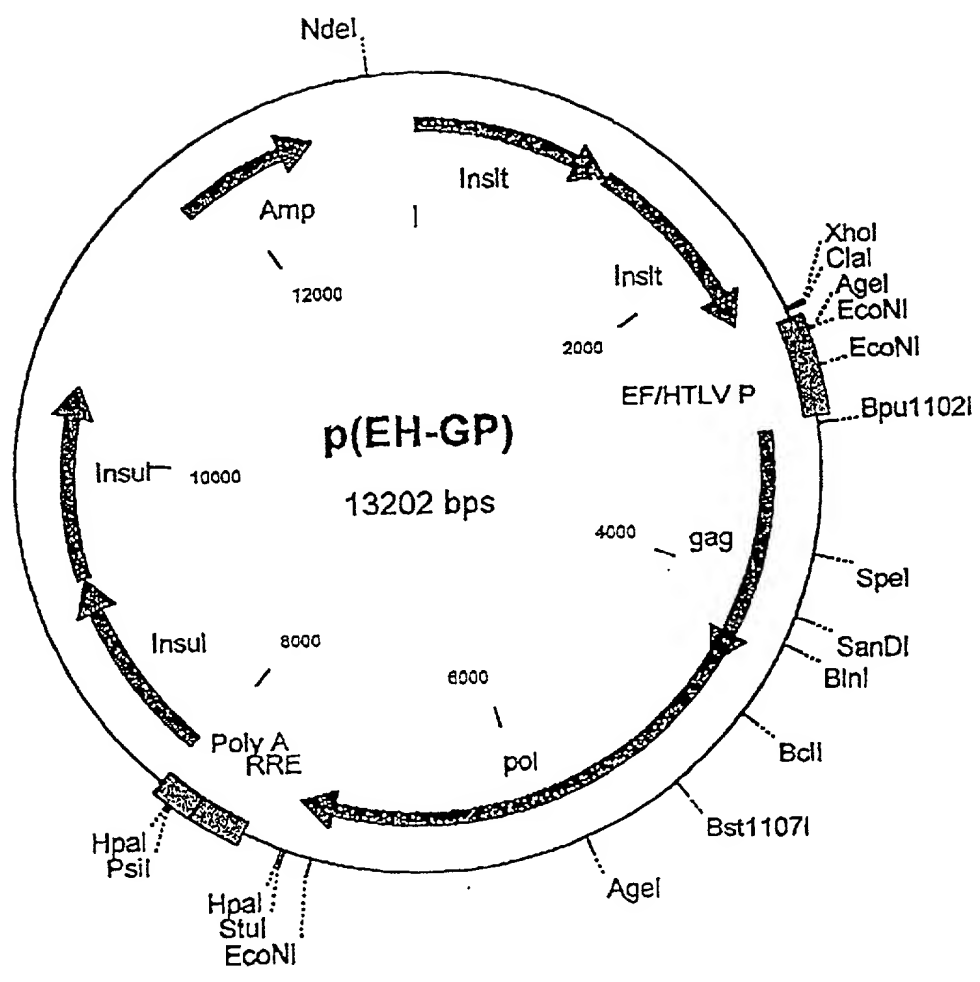


Fig 15E

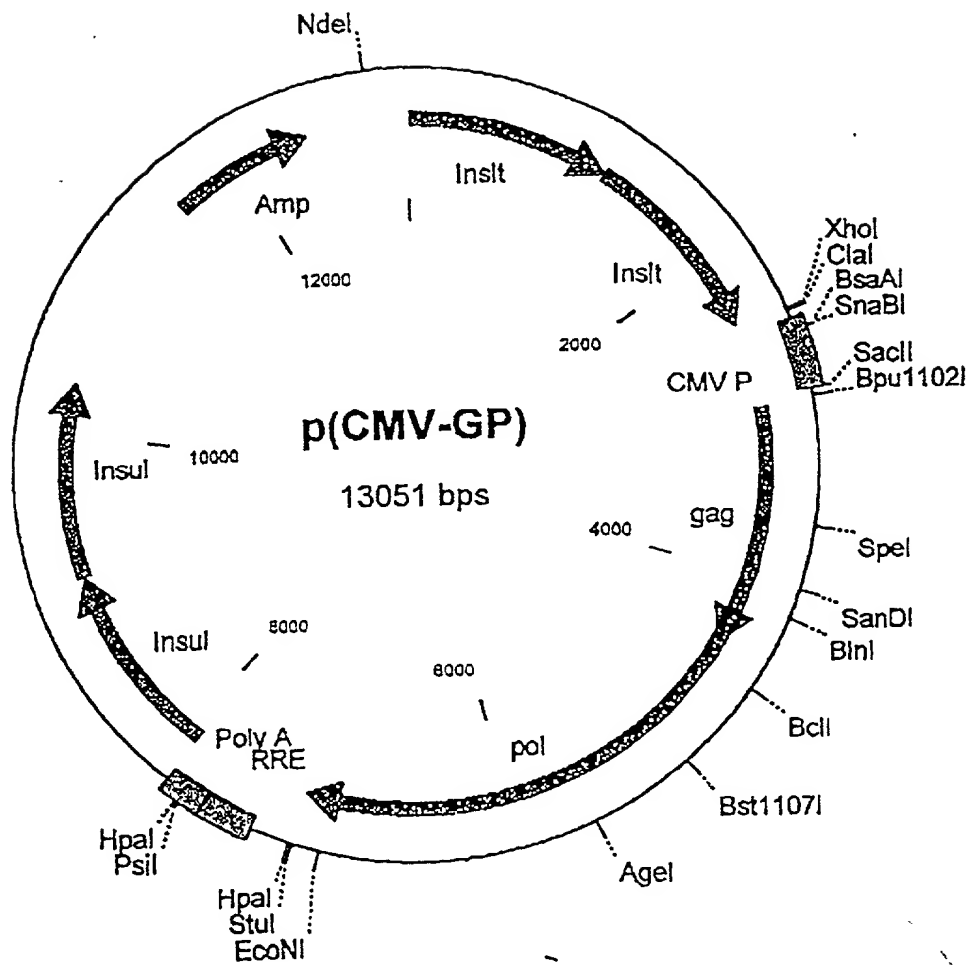


Fig 15f

Rev dependent VSV-G constructs

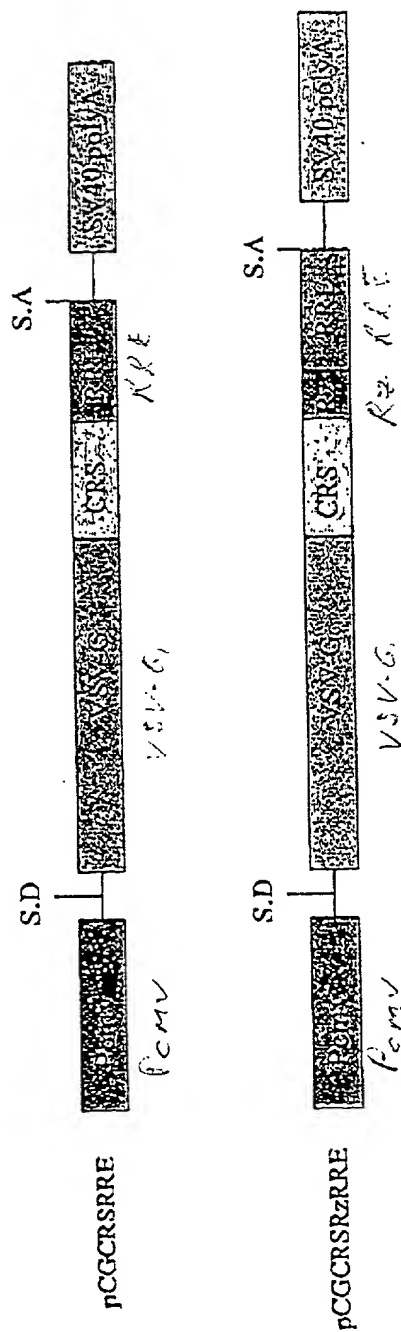
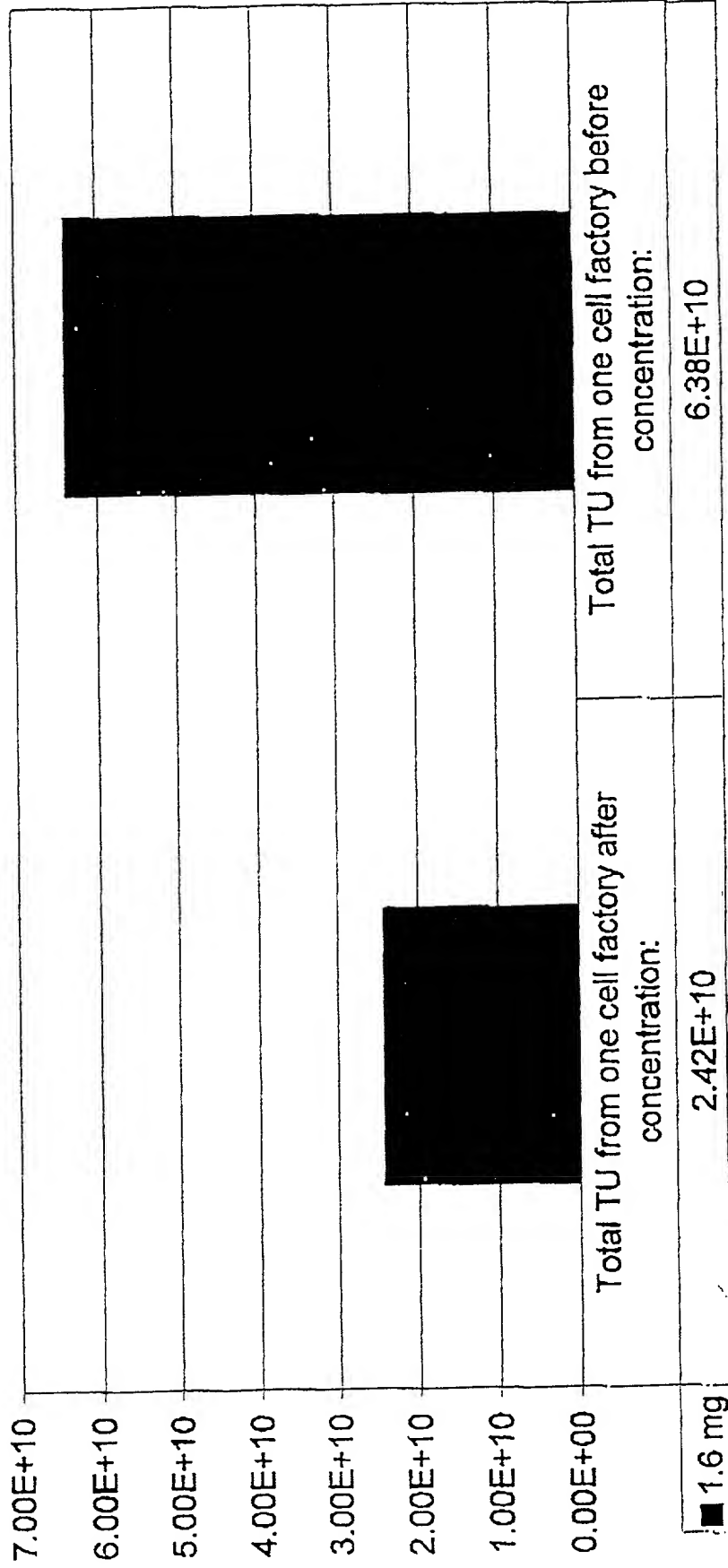


Figure 2

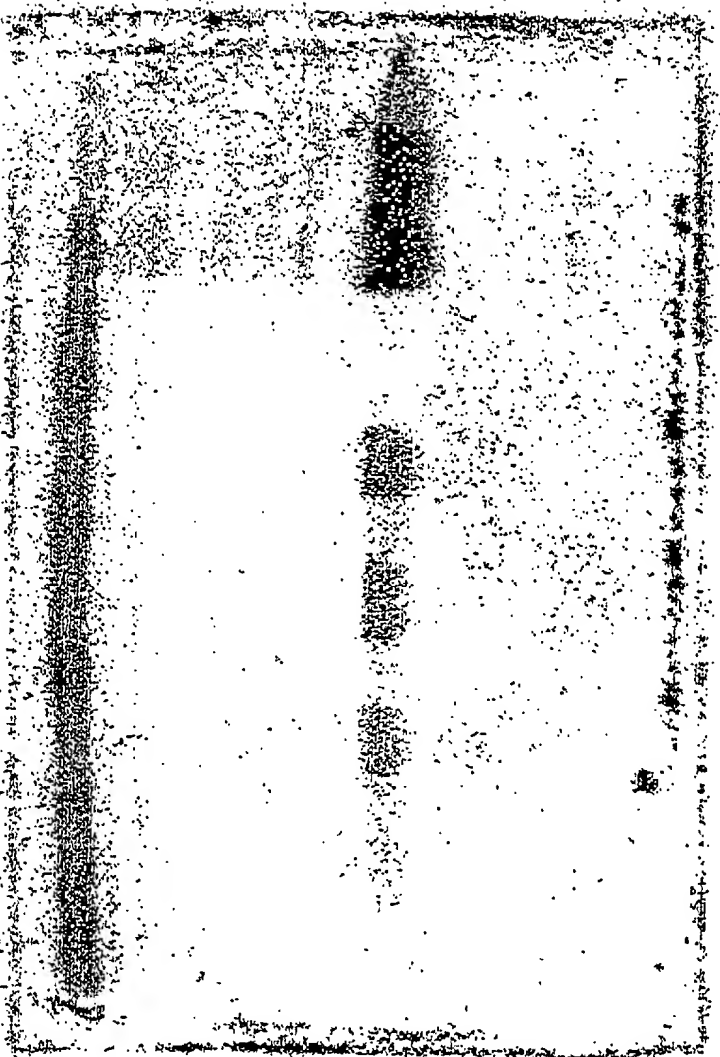
Yield of pN1(cPT)GFP Vectors per Cell Factory before and after Concentration in HeLa-tat Cells.



AFTER
CONCENTRATION

BEFORE
CONCENTRATION

Fig 17



TETRACYCLINE

LANE

293G

X PCMV-VSV-G

W PCGCRS-RRE-G

5 PCGCRS-RRE-IM

4 PCGCRS-RRE-H

PCGCRS-RRE-IE

PCGCRS-RRE-2E

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

2E-HIV-2 env SD

IE-HIV-1 env SD

H-Human's 5' SD Analog

IM-HIV-1 major SD

G-β-globin SD

- PCI

+ PCMV-Rev

REMOVE TETRACYCLINE
TO INDUCE EXPRESSION OF HIV-1
THAT IS ~~DEPENDENT~~ REV
DEPENDENT.

Fig 18

Influence of the Buffer on Vector Recovery after Storage for 3-5 Weeks at Different Temperatures

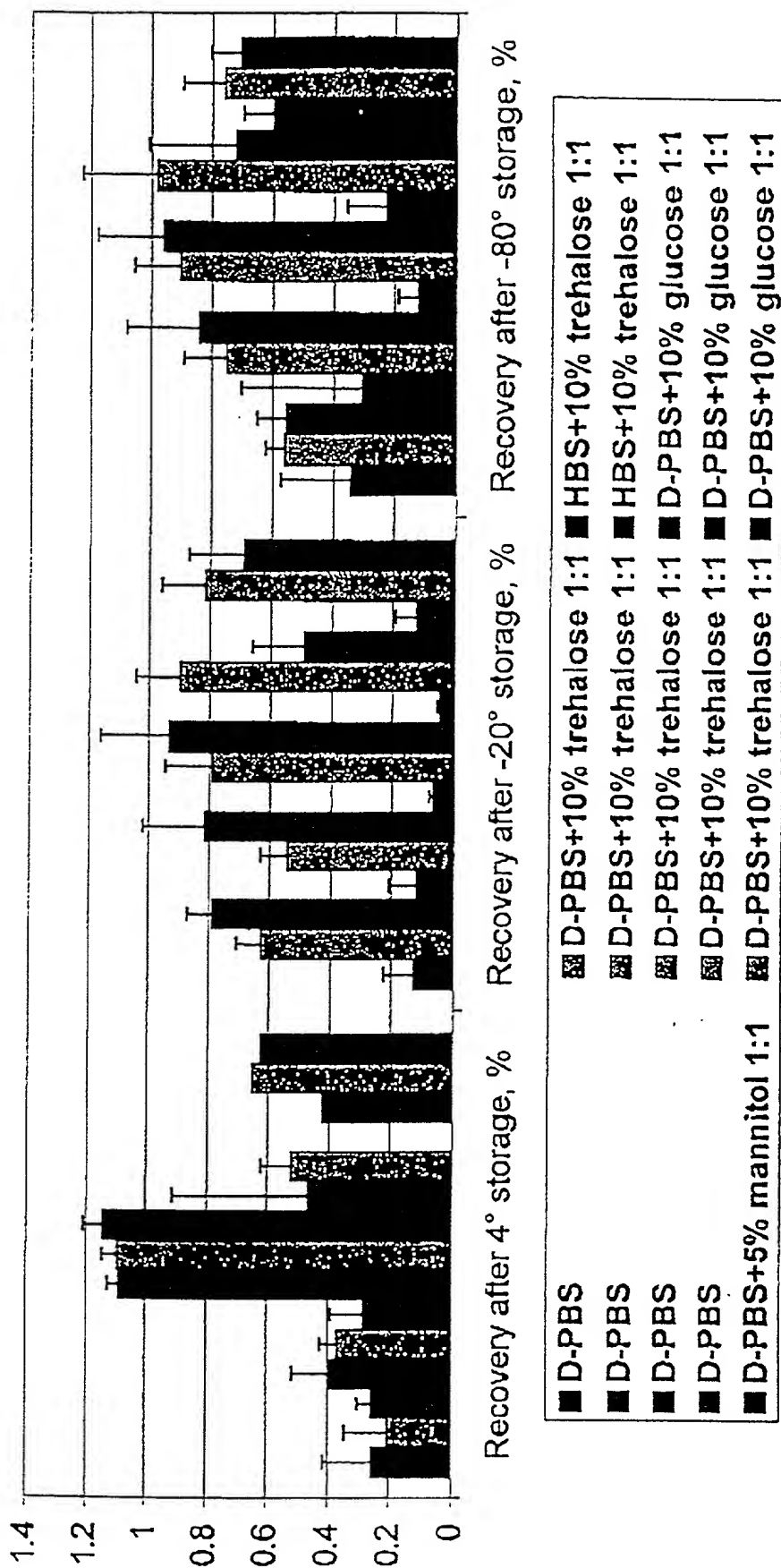


Figure 19

